TODAY'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD

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TODAY'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD

YESTERDAY we eagerly studied one kind of geography. We sought maps upon which battle lines, invasion coasts, and bombed cities might be found. We learned to pronounce the names of obscure places of which we had never heard.

Now we have an entirely new set of problems—social, political, and economic. The nations of our world must redraw many national boundaries. We must decide the future of colonial areas. We are looking forward to commerce and to production. We are hoping for a world in which international coöperation to keep the peace is the outcome of our improved communications systems.

This leads us to the point that a geography must be written to serve the particular purpose we have in mind at any moment. TODAY'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD is for readers of the present.

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World Changes Bring New Study of Geography

THE WORLD will never be the same again. The war has brought changes that are fundamental, and those changes are forcing all of us to study geography with increasing care.

Map makers are marking time, for many strategic boundary lines are still to be determined.

Colonial Empires are in turmoil. Native populations almost everywhere are insisting upon adherence to the clause of the Atlantic Charter about self-determination of peoples.

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank are being established to stimulate the production and trade of the world. Its work can be understood only in the light of geography.

The UNO Economic and Social Council is organized to survey the economic life of the world's peoples.

The World Food and Agriculture Organization has set itself to the task of readjusting the food supplies of the world to world population.

This list contains only a part of the movements now in progress through which world relationships will be changed. All have their basis in the land itself and take us directly to geography.

The world's map makers now wait for statements to make up their minds. It is clear that old maps of Europe and Asia are out of date. One function of a map is to show the political situation in each region. What flag flies over it? To what government are the people attached? The result of the war has made changes in political boundaries inevitable.

Europe will have many new boundaries. **Poland** will be shifted bodily toward the west. The eastern part of prewar Poland will probably become a permanent part of Russia. The Poles will receive most of East Prussia and other lands in eastern Germany.

Russia will have extended boundaries which will include some northern land, previously a part of Finland, as well as parts of prewar Poland.

Yugoslavia may receive a part of the region about the city of Trieste.

The Rhineland is still under discussion, although it is probable that it will cease to be part of Germany.

These are some of the political shifts which will force us to revise our maps. However, the fundamental geography of Europe — the plains, mountains, climate, and soil—will remain stable. There will still be the highly important North European Plain which extends across the Continent from Belgium far into Russia. This will continue to be an invitation to would-be aggressors.

There will still be a fringe of peninsulas. Those in the South will still be isolated from the rest of Europe by high mountains. There will still be an unequal distribution of mineral resources.

Changes in Asia

Asia will also experience changes. Japan is sure to be reduced to its limited island domain. Korea and the Philippines are to be independent, according to present plans. The Kurile Islands and the Japanese half of Sakhalin are to be added to the Soviet Union. China, according to present agreements, is to be the sovereign over Manchuria and Inner Mongolia.

The colonial regions of Asia pose difficult questions. Many colonies are now torn by rebellions. Great Britain, the Netherlands, and France face the

problem of finding some formula through which native peoples can be satisfied without injury to the vital interests of the mother countries.

Asia will continue to be a heavily populated continent, with scanty food areas that are strained to the limit. Its farmers continue to be looked upon as potential customers for the goods of the industrial nations.

Our Own Country In a Changing World 1

From many points of view, the United States is now the greatest country in the world. Its military power, backed by a superb industrial system, is impressive. The general standard of living is higher than that of any other land. There are fewer people who are always hungry and more people who live on a comfortable standard than can be found elsewhere. The resources of the Nation are such that we may expect favorable conditions for many years.

Fundamental Advantages

Many of the reasons for our preeminence are based upon geography. Climate is probably the greatest single influence on man. With respect to climate, the United States is well placed. There are desert spots in the country, but over most of the land rainfall is adequate. About half the country receives from 20 to 60 inches. This is enough for the important food crops, as well as for cotton.

We also have favorable temperatures. At least three-fourths of the country has temperatures that geographers describe as "hot summer and cool winter" or "hot summer and cold winter." The climate is favorable to crops. It is also stimulating to man. Even the changeableness of the climate keeps the American on his toes.

The size and variety of the United States are assets. We have the Great Plains for sheep and cattle, the mountains for minerals, warm farm land for cotton and citrus fruits, and temperate farm land for wheat and corn.

These are but a few of the many assets of the United States. There are great river systems which provide transportation facilities and water for irrigation. There are the Great Lakes which help us join our iron and coal production. We face both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and we have good harbors on both coasts. Our ships can easily reach the great population centers of Europe and Asia.

American Agriculture

The United States produces farm products each year to a value greater than that reached by any other nation. In average prewar years, we produced:

57 per cent of the world's cotton
51 per cent of the world's corn
32 per cent of the world's tobacco

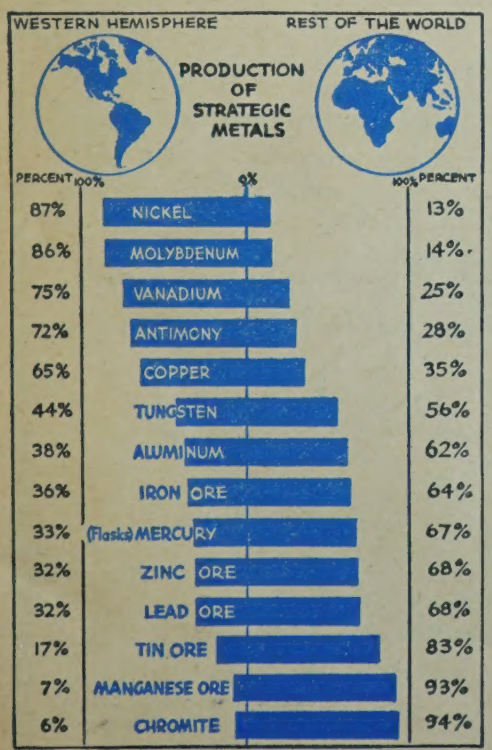
24 per cent of the world's oats
15 per cent of the world's barley
10 per cent of the world's cattle
8 per cent of the world's sheep
17 per cent of the world's hogs

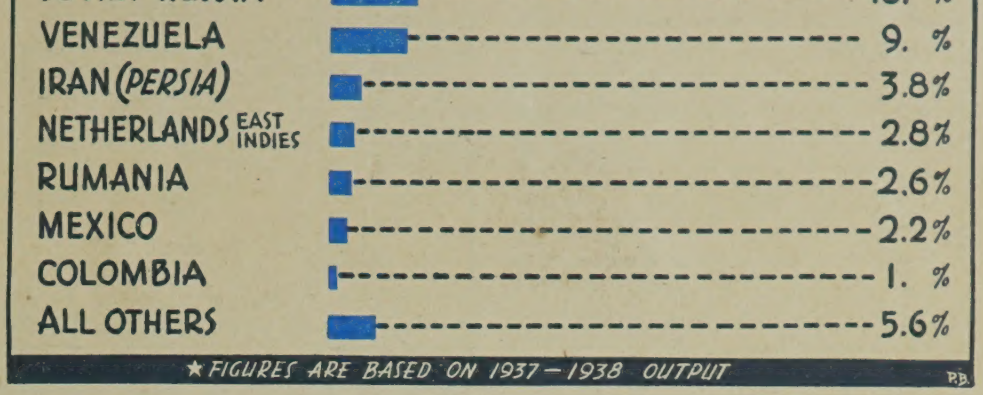
This list is but part of the picture, for the United States produces a great variety of grains, fruits, vegetables, and textile fibers. The total agricultural production of the Nation is immense. Yet it is a fact that many farmers are poor.

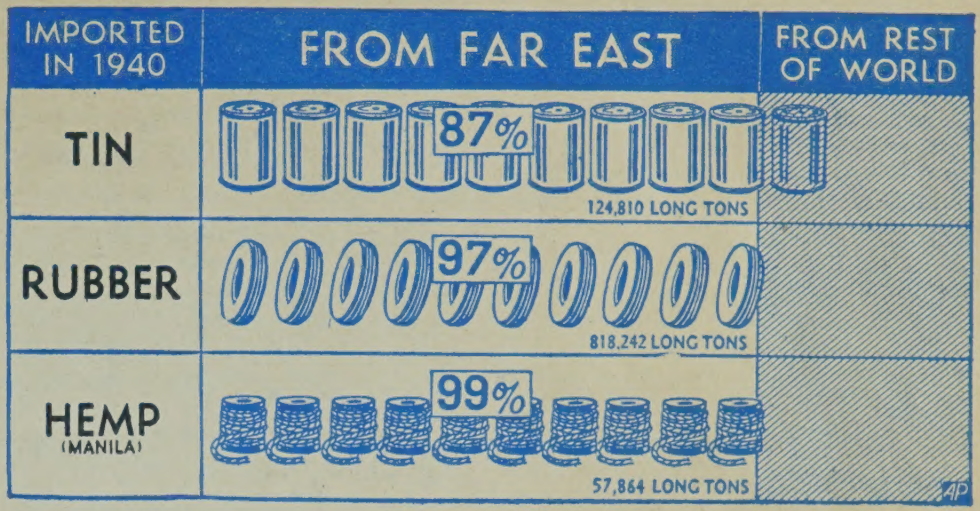
Before the war, half a million farmers lived on land so poor that it did not yield a decent living. A third of our farmers produce nothing to send to market; they produce only for their own families. About 40 per cent of our farm families have incomes of less than $750 a year.

These facts hint at some postwar agricultural problems of America. For centuries, Americans have been farming unwisely in many places—planting year after year without rebuilding the soil. We have been plowing unwisely so that soil has become badly eroded. We have opened up dry lands which never should have been plowed.

Another set of problems arises from the marketing of farm products. For more than fifty years, except for two war periods, our farmers have produced crops that have been too large for the market. That meant that prices were forced down and farm income was decreased. The Government has tried several devices to support farm prices, but the problem remains. Prices on farm products must be high enough to persuade Americans to stay on the farms, and to enable them to buy the products of our industry.







American Industry

It was during the War Between the States that industry began to expand to an enormous degree in the United States. In 1860, the value of our industrial output was less than two billion dollars a year. By 1870, it had more than doubled. By 1880, it had tripled. By 1890, it had increased five times its 1860 value.

In this period, 1860 to 1890, while output increased fivefold, the number of workers increased only threefold.

These two sets of facts highlight the expansion of our industry—the great increase in output and the increased efficiency of labor and machines which made for greater output with fewer workers.

The United States has more coal than has any other nation. Our coal deposits are four times those of all Europe. We have 70 per cent of the coal reserves of the world.

The other requirement is iron. Few nations have both iron and coal as conveniently located as are ours. Our iron deposits are found chiefly in the six ranges of the Lake Superior region. Of these, the Mesabi is the most important. It produces twice as much iron ore as the other five ranges combined. This region produces 90 per cent of our high-grade ore.

We are, however, forced to import some crucial alloys needed for special types of steel. In the period from 1926 to 1935, we imported:

99 per cent of the chromite we used
97 per cent of the manganese
95 per cent of the nickel
88 per cent of the tungsten

United States industry, then, is not completely independent of the rest of the world. It is dependent for very important raw materials for the steel industry. It still is dependent for supplies of rubber, silk, and tin.

The Problem of Markets

In the years before World War II, it was necessary for American industry to find buyers abroad for about 10 per cent of its "movable goods."

Industry cannot work at full capacity unless there are markets in which the full output will be bought. When there are not enough buyers, industry limits its output, workers are thrown out of employment, and a depression results.

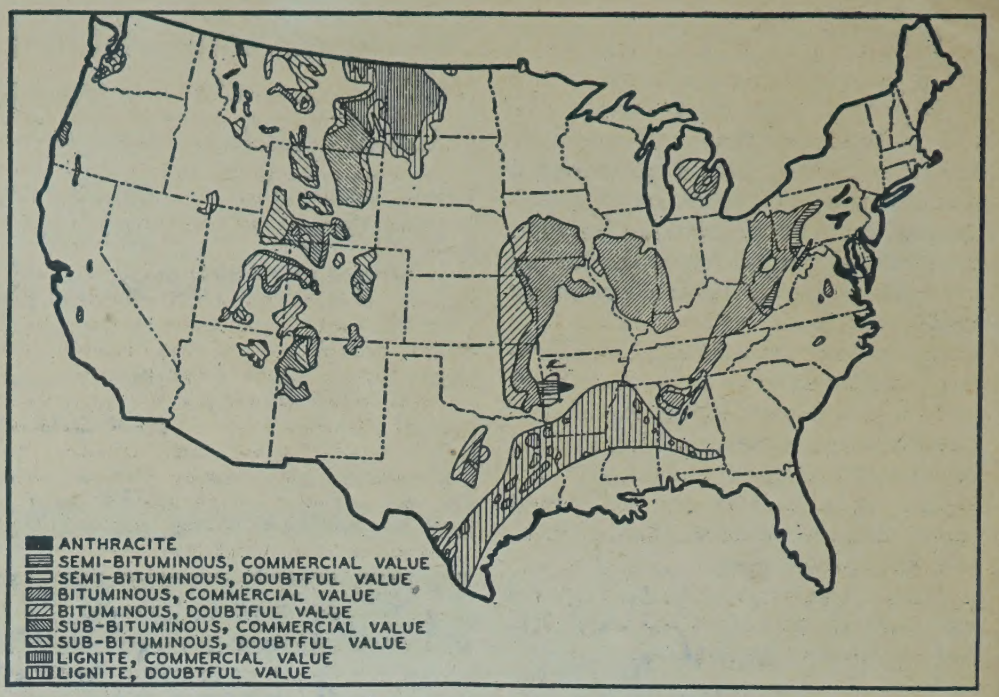
One great problem of industry is distribution—the finding of buyers. These may be sought at home or they may be sought abroad. Increased consumption of goods at home depends upon the buying power of the people. Industry is becoming increasingly aware of the need for seeing that this buying power is both increased and more widely distributed.

Buyers abroad involve the question of foreign trade. One of the great objectives of those who are shaping the new world is to promote the free flow of commerce between nations. This will involve two factors:

All trading nations must minimize the restrictions that they have placed on commerce through high tariffs, quota regulations, and the like.

Temporary financial aid must be given to those nations which at present have few products to sell in foreign markets because of war activities.

The United States has taken the leadership in both areas. Through the making of Reciprocal Trade Agreements, tariffs have been reduced. Through our support of the International Monetary Fund, suggested at Bretton Woods, the nations needing help will be able to secure that aid.



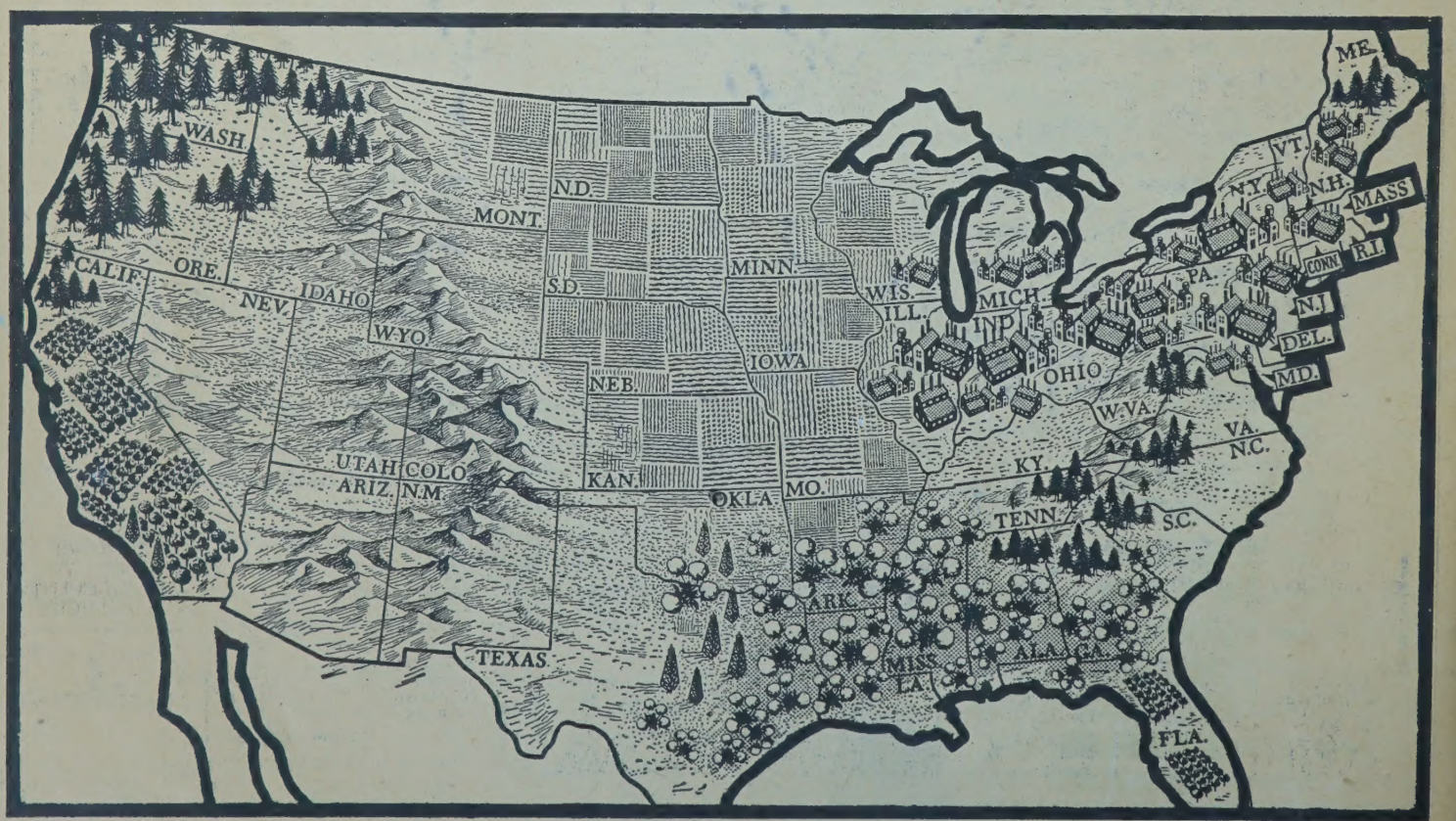
The United States has plenty of coal to last for a long time.

World Peace

The United States has also taken leadership in movements toward world peace. In the years about 1900, we concluded a series of compulsory arbitration treaties with many nations. In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt took a prominent part in the settlement of the Russo-Japanese War, and of Europe's dispute over control of Morocco (The Algeciras Conference).

After World War I, President Wilson was a leader of the group which organized the League of Nations. For a variety of reasons, we did not become a member of that organization, but we maintained our zeal for international coöperation. In the Western Hemisphere, our leadership resulted in outstanding coöperation among the nations on this side of the world.

Now the leadership of the United States is being exerted in all attempts to solve the international problems of the future.



Experiments in World Co-operation

WORLD WAR II convinced most Americans that the peace and prosperity of the whole world are major American interests. The result has been a series of decisions to share in the purposes of international organizations which aim at the prevention of war, at assistance for war-torn nations struggling to start their trade, at increasing the food supplies of the world, and at many other social objectives.

The more important of these international organizations are the United Nations Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank, the International Food Administration, the proposed International Aeronautics Authority, and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The United Nations Organization

The San Francisco Conference wrote the Charter of the United Nations.

The United Nations Organization looks toward the elimination of causes of international quarrels, by providing:

(a) the machinery for arbitration and other peaceful means of settling disputes;

(b) a court which may decide legal questions;

(c) a social and economic council which will study conditions which might cause the people of some unhappy nation to try war as a way of solving social or economic problems.

It looks toward the use of power in putting down actual or threatened aggression through an international military force.

It provides that most important decisions shall be made by the Security Council of eleven nations, rather than by the Assembly of all the member nations. Action can be more prompt.

Realism is shown by the provision that the United States, Britain, Russia, China, and France shall always be members of the Security Council, and that no military action against an aggressor may be taken without the unanimous consent of these five.

In the period during which the nations are considering their ratification of the United Nations Charter, an interim commission has been at work doing the preliminary planning for the official launching of the organization.

The Bretton Woods Proposals

The financial aspects of world recovery were attacked in what are known as the Bretton Woods Agreements. The United States has approved participation in:

The International Monetary Fund—An organization with assets of almost 9 billion dollars of which the United States is providing some 2 billions. The Fund may lend money to nations which find themselves temporarily in need of exchange. The Fund will help to stabilize currencies and to keep trade moving.

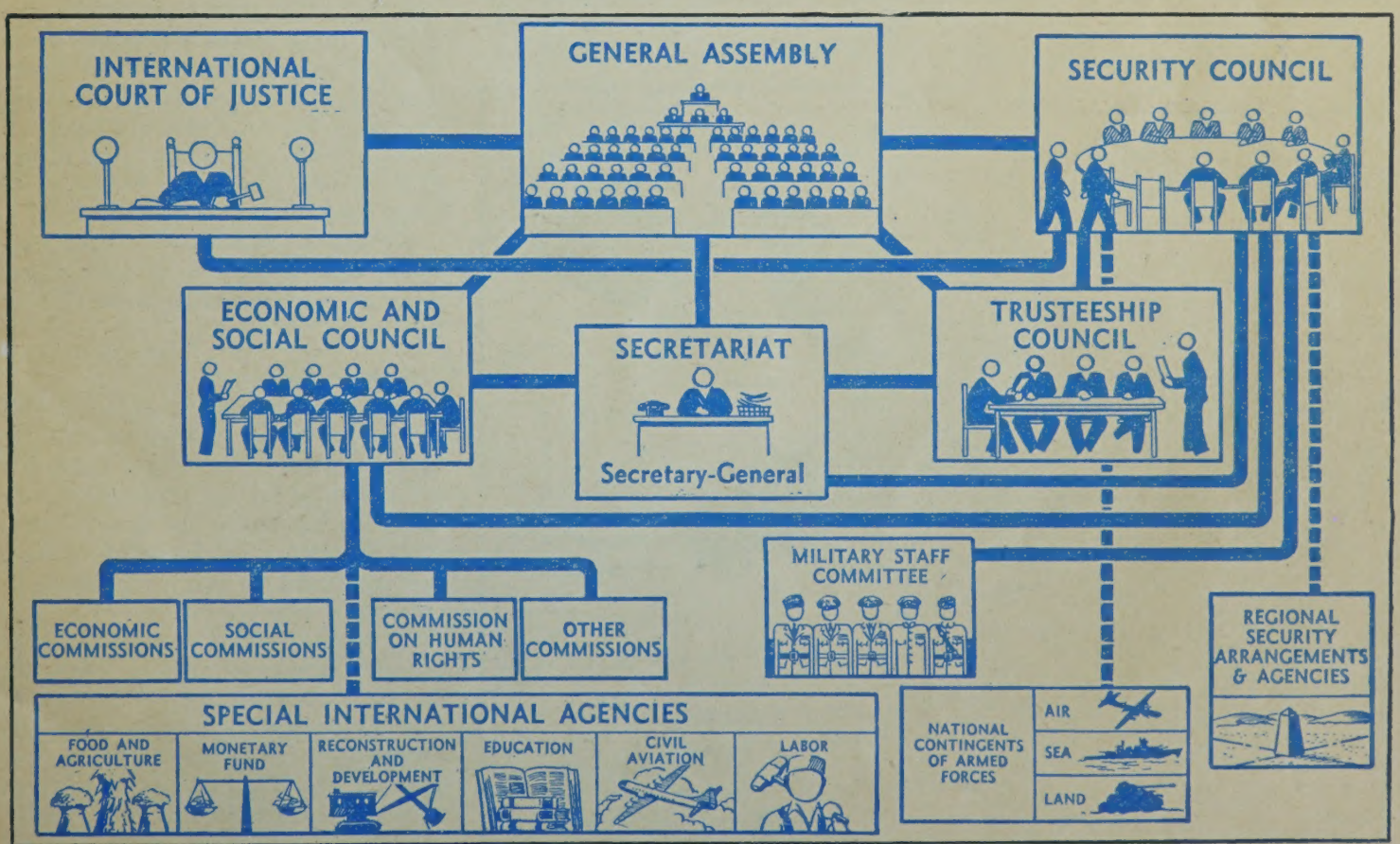
The International Bank—Another organization with some 9 billions of capital for lending to nations needing money for reconversion or for industrial development.

United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization

It is hard for most Americans to believe that millions of people throughout the world never have enough to eat. The Food and Agricultural Organization has no authority to issue orders, but it can investigate the food resources of the earth and the distribution of these resources. It may then recommend measures to provide a minimum food supply to hungry peoples.

International Air Authority

This body has not yet been set up, but it seems inevitable. Airplanes will not be confined to the homeland and to the air over the oceans. They will take part in international transportation, and their regulation is of international concern. The extent of the powers of this proposed authority has yet to be fixed.



THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION—*Chart showing how various agencies coöperate.*

Some Problem Spots of Europe

EUROPE will never forget Hitler, Mussolini, or the host of smaller fry that hung to their coattails. The Nazis and Fascists were thoroughly defeated. But they so upset Europe that the Continent will present many problems to the whole world for generations.

Maps—After every general European war, the map of Europe has to be redrawn. Losers always have to sacrifice territory. Winners take that territory—and often differ as to what is to be done with it. The Council of Foreign Ministers has a hard job on its hands establishing future boundaries of Germany, Poland, France, Italy, Russia, and the Balkan lands.

Reconstruction—With the exception of a few neutrals, practically all the European countries felt the physical blows of war. Their treasure was used up. Armies tramped and fought over their fields and through their cities. Planes dropped their destructive bombs from the west of England to Stalingrad. For some time, even food will be a problem. Industry must be reëstablished. World trade must be given a needed push.

Governments—All over the Continent, kings fled as invaders approached. Lands were occupied for years by enemies and now either must be reëstablished or placed under other governing agencies. France, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian lands seem to have brought their old governments into play quickly. In most other occupied countries, ultimate governments are still in doubt. In Germany the old government disappeared. The center of Nazism is probably the greatest problem of Europe.

Germany Must Start From Scratch 1

The victorious United Nations are in control of Germany. It is certain that at least three fundamental changes will be made:

The area of Germany will be materially reduced.

German industry will be restricted, and many Germans will have to find new ways of earning a living.

A new German Government will be constituted *in time*, but not until democracy gains some headway.

Reduction in Area

As this is written, no final and official settlement of German boundaries has been announced. The following changes, however, seem probable:

Russia will receive a strip of the Baltic coast in the east, probably including the city of Koenigsberg.

Poland will receive East Prussia and the territory east of a line running south from Stettin.

Lands west of the Rhine will be lost to Germany. They may be placed under international or under French control and administration.

Fundamental Geography Of Germany

The fundamental factors in the Germany that will remain will stay unchanged. As we travel from south to north, we see that Germany has three geographic regions:

The southern, or Alpine, region consisting mostly of rugged mountains.

The Mittelgebirge, or Central Range, north of the Alps. Here are many forested mountains, with pleasant valleys. This region is spotted with familiar names—Black Forest, Odenwald, Thuringer Forest, Teutoburger Forest, and the Sudeten.

North German Lowland, or the northerly zone. This is a plain that extends all the way across Germany—and into neighboring countries on both sides. In the west, the plain is narrow, converging into Belgium and the Netherlands. In the east, it merges with the Great Russian Plain.

This plain has always been a dominating factor in German life. Germans have been conscious of the fact that Germany has had no definite geographic boundaries—high mountains or broad rivers—in the east or in the west. German armies found it easy to drive in both directions. Enemies found it easy to enter Germany, as in the case of Napoleon. Difficulty of defense and ease of aggression arise, partly at least, out of geography.

We are now about to use international control to place a permanent check on German urges to carry war across this plain.

Economic Changes

Germany's economic future is still unsettled. We are determined to see that Germans never again have the industrial plant to support a war machine. Some go so far as to ask that all German industry be destroyed and that the people be reduced to an agricultural economy.

A century ago, Germany was largely a nation of farmers. Then, led by the Prussians, the country went through a period of remarkable industrial development which impressed the whole world. Population rose by leaps and bounds, and a large number of huge manufacturing cities grew up. An intricate system of rail-

roads, canals, and rivers gave fine transportation facilities. The phrase "Made in Germany" became familiar all over the world.

By 1914, fully 60 per cent of all Germans were industrial, mine, or commercial workers. This shift from farming brought serious problems of food supply which the Germans attacked with energy. They urged the use of every foot of arable soil. They taught clever crop rotation, and they made use of improved fertilizers to boost output.

The results were marked. In the years immediately before World War II, Germans were tilling the following acreages:

Rye—11,000,000 acres in the lighter soil of the north and the central regions.
Oats—8,000,000 acres, mainly along the North Sea and the Baltic.
Wheat—5,500,000 acres in the central Uplands.
Barley—4,000,000 acres in the south.
Potatoes—7,000,000 acres in the north.
Sugar Beets—700,000 acres through the central region.

But even with every scrap of land pushed to fullest productivity, Germans were compelled to import food in large amounts every year. The rapidly increasing population, centering in the manufacturing cities, demanded more food than the farms could produce.

In planning the future, we must recognize that Germany has never been self-sufficient in food even in the best peace years. She will probably have to continue to import food. She will have to pay for this food from abroad. That means that she will have to do some manufacturing to earn the needed exchange.

Before the war, Germany had plenty of electric power and coal. Only her oil supplies were inadequate. But most of the coal-producing areas have now been cut away from the Reich. Coal and oil will have to be imported. Control of these imports of fuel and electric power may enable the United Nations to control manufacturing in postwar Germany.

How to make a difference between the manufacturing necessary to keep the German people alive and the manufacturing which might be used to build up another war machine is complicated.

Toward a New Government

In seventy-five years, Germany has had four very different governmental systems:

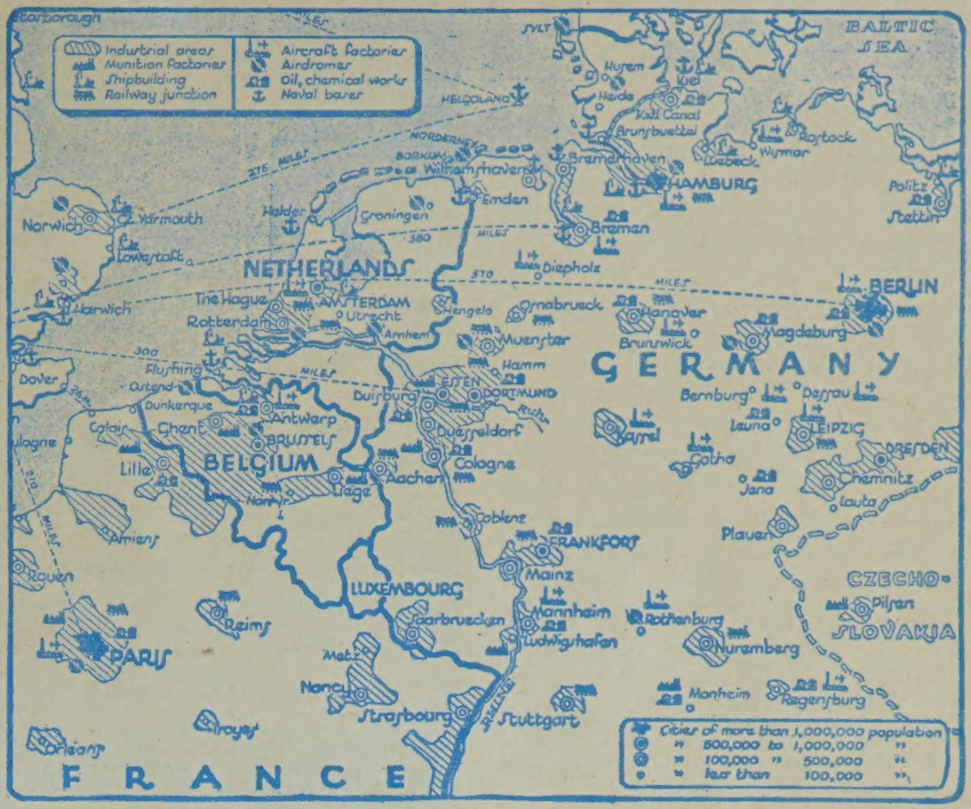
Before 1870, there was no fully united Germany. Bismarck put the German states together into an Empire controlled by the largest state, Prussia. This German Empire, with its German Kaiser, lasted until the end of World War I in 1918.

When World War I ended, the Germans were encouraged to set up a republic—the Weimar Republic. That government had many handicaps to overcome. It had to take the blame for surrendering. It received very little support from the Allies. It struggled through conditions which would have taxed the strongest and most experienced regime. It could not bring prosperity to Germany, and the people believed the promises of Hitler and the Nazis.

In 1931, Hitler became Chancellor. He induced the Reichstag (the legislature) to vote him dictatorial powers. Thus began the Nazi regime of absolute rule and aggression which culminated in World War II.

Now Germany is completely in the hands of the victorious United Nations armies. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into four regions. Each military command uses its own methods, but the methods are supposed to be coördinated by the Allied Control Council. This Council does not govern Germany as a whole, although there are a few fields where uniform action has been found necessary, such as the post office, money, and transport. Aside from uniformity in departments, *there is now no government for Germany as a whole.*

There may not be a German Government for many years. Meanwhile, self-government is being entirely rebuilt "from the ground up." Mayors and other local officers are being appointed by local military commanders, with the advice of non-Nazis on the spot. When Nazis were thoroughly rooted out of positions of influence, arrangements were made for elections at which German citizens would choose local officials.



France Fears Loss of Her World Position 2

At the beginning of World War II, France was a great world power. In 1941, the Nazis overran the country. For many reasons, the French could not stem the tide. France surrendered. The northwestern section was taken over by the Germans. The remainder was left under the puppet government of Pierre Laval.

Then came D-Day, and the Allies advanced rapidly across France. France was liberated. General Charles de Gaulle, who had kept a French Republican Government alive in London, returned to Paris. He became Provisional President. France tried to take up where she had left off.

France's Liabilities

Liberated France is beset by troubles.

For more than three years, the Germans pillaged the land, draining it of all movable resources.

Vast armies of liberation fought their way all across France, from the Atlantic to the Rhine, with terrible destruction.

Even after the battle had moved across the Rhine into Germany, France remained a corridor through

Facts and Figures

Area—212,659 sq. mi.
Population—38,000,000 (est. 1942)
Capital—Paris (pop.—4,933,855)
Head of Provisional Government—Felix Gouin

which Allied might was sustained. General Eisenhower practically took over the French railroads, roads, automotive equipment, and ports, to keep his forces supplied. For this reason, many liberated French found themselves hungrier and colder than they had been under German domination. It is not surprising that many French people have thought none too kindly of the Americans.

With difficulty, French industry which had not been ruined by the Germans or destroyed by Allied bombing resumed production. Coal and raw materials were scarce, largely because of the transportation confusion.

France's Assets

These liabilities, serious as they now are, seem likely to be temporary. France has fundamental assets which promise well for future development.

France has a sound agriculture. Particularly in the Paris Basin, the land is well suited to the growing of grain. The wheat crop suffices for her needs, although France uses more wheat per capita than any other European country. South of a line running through Paris, grapes provide an abundance of the wine which is as essential as bread to a Frenchman. France produces a large hay crop, which suggests the production of milk, butter, cheese, and other animal products.

There are good supplies of coal even though they are not ample for the industrial plant which once made France a great manufacturing country. Iron is available for a steel industry. France has always excelled in the production of luxury articles in which good taste and the artistic touch are important. The ability to meet the demand for such goods will probably continue to give France a prosperous industry in clothing, perfumes, exquisite textiles, ornaments, and the like.

The French Empire

France has had one of the world's great colonial empires. French leaders have shown much concern over the future of that empire since the war's end in 1945. General de Gaulle has insisted that the empire be returned to France intact.

In Africa	Map on Page	Area	Population
Morocco	25	223,000	4,229,000
Algeria	25	847,552	6,065,000
Tunisia	25	50,000	2,160,000
French West Africa	25	1,844,400	13,542,000
Togo	25	21,893	673,000
Cameroon	25	166,489	1,900,000
French Equatorial Africa	25	982,049	2,846,000
Reunion	25	970	172,000
Comoros	25	790	110,000
Madagascar	25	228,707	3,599,000
Somali Coast	25	5,790	86,000
In America			
French Guiana	40	32,000	47,000
Islands	38	1,166	280,000
In Asia			
French Indo-China	21	265,004	10,125,000
Syria (mandate)	23	60,000	3,000,000
India	21	196	290,000
In Oceania	14	9,170	79,000

French Indo-China has become a critical spot, for native groups have opposed the return of French sovereignty. General de Gaulle promised a new status for French colonies of the future.

Italy Must Fight for a Living 3

Italy presents in many respects a contrast to France. The French have the resources to become once more self-sufficient in the supply of food. Italy has no such prospect in the immediate future. Her prospects are bound up in the fact that Italians face a hard fight for a mere living.

No western country has such dif-

ferences within its borders as does Italy. Sicily and the Po Valley are vastly unlike regions. In Sicily, there are orange groves, vineyards, and high mountains with cultivated slopes. There, the summers are long, hot, and dry. The winters are warm and free from frost and snow.

The Po Valley, on the other hand, is level and fertile, with abundant rainfall and a pleasant climate, like that of the Carolinas.

Sicily has rough mountain roads, but the Po Valley has oiled roads and speedways.

There is also a wide difference in the peoples of these sections. The standard of living is much lower in the south than in the Po Basin. The people of Sicily are of ancient Mediterranean stock with a blood mixture from many invaders—Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Saracens, and Normans. In the Po Basin, blood of the northern races of Europe is generously mixed with that of the old Roman stock.

A Troubled Nation

Italy has great geographical limitations. These have been the basis of much of the country's troubled history. In the first place, Italy lacks sufficient fertile soil to provide food for her large population. The country is overcrowded. Two-fifths of the population lives in the fertile Po Basin. Mountains and lack of rainfall handicap much of the rest of Italy.

Italy has a high birth rate. Before the war, the population increased at a rate of about 400,000 a year. Between 1876 and 1905, eight million Italians left the country, but still the population grew. In recent years, immigration laws of the United States and other countries have kept Italians at home, and the population has grown still faster. As a result, Italy has been unable to feed the population. Food must be imported to maintain an approximately normal diet.

The density of population in Italy is about 370 persons per square mile. In the United States, it is 44 persons per square mile. To get a clearer idea of the crowding of Italy, imagine all the people of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia placed in an area the size of Colorado.

Lack of Resources

Italy's greatest handicap, perhaps, is her lack of the minerals which are necessary to a modern industrial nation. Italy has almost no oil and almost no coal. Only a little iron ore is mined and much must be imported. The only important minerals produced by Italy are mercury from the neighborhood of Trieste and sulphur from the mines of Sicily.

Italy has managed to build large modern industries in the Po Valley despite lack of fuel. Water power from the mountains has made this possible. Before the war, water rolling down from the Alps and Apennines furnished Italy with about three and a half million horsepower per year. This was about one-tenth the whole world's supply of hydroelectric power. For the most part, this power turned the wheels of textile mills, Italy's most important industry.

Isolation

Another geographical handicap of Italy is her comparative isolation. Although the nation has a long coast line, there are few good harbors. Italy is split down the middle by the Apennines. She is cut off from the rest of Europe by the high Alps. There are only a few passes through the northern mountains to accommodate railroads and highways. Commerce by land is very difficult.

For anything beyond a subsistence level, Italy is dependent upon foreign trade, not only for food but also for industrial raw materials. In the future, then, Italy must depend upon international aid and coöperation.

To pay for essential imports, the Italians must be able to sell something to foreigners. Italy must be guided and helped to produce commodities for which there will be a ready market.

The Empire

As 1945 drew to a close, the United Nations struggled with the problem of what to do with Italian prewar colonies—Libya, the Dodecanese, etc. These colonies were never an economic asset to Italy. Except as a mat-

Facts and Figures

Area—119,800 sq. mi.
Population—45,330,441
Capital—Rome (pop., 1,348,700)
Principal Cities:

Milan	1,219,240
Naples	925,325
Turin	698,096
Genoa	659,665
Palermo	434,311
Florence	354,975
Venice	285,833

King—Victor Emmanuel III
Lieutenant General of the Realm—Prince Humbert

ter of prestige, it would be better if they were taken away. As we go to press, it seems that they will be placed under international control.

The Balkans, Between Europe and Asia 4

The Balkan nations—Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, and Greece—have been European trouble spots for many years. They are small, backward, poor, and turbulent. They lie between northwestern Europe and the Dardanelles. They lie between Russia and the Mediterranean. They have been the scene of international intrigue, and even of wars.

During World War II, they were overrun by the Nazis—Bulgaria and Romania willingly. Now the world faces the task of reconverting this dangerous spot into a region of peace.

Yugoslavia

Largest in area of the Balkan states is Yugoslavia. This nation labors under at least two serious handicaps.

The first is suggested by its official name—the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. It was put together after World War I, but the different peoples have never learned to live together happily. The Serbs are fighters. They are of the Greek Orthodox religion. They are rather primitive in their culture. The Croats, who live in the northwest, show the influence of their nearest neighbors, the Hungarians. The Croats are more industrialized than are the Serbs. In religion, they are Roman Catholic. The Serbs are more numerous, but the Croats are unwilling to be governed by their powerful colleagues.

The second handicap comes from the fact that Yugoslavia faces the wrong way. It is separated from its own Adriatic coast by the "Karst" Region of rugged mountain country. It is almost impossible for the products of the northern plain to get to western ports, from which farm products might be taken to thriving markets.

The country faces toward the east. There the Danube might provide transportation facilities, but even the Danube is adverse. It flows the wrong way—away from the markets of Central Europe and toward the Black Sea and Russia. It is an upstream pull to Vienna and other Danubian cities. On the trip, boats pass through other nations each of which puts obstacles in the way of river trade. Yugoslavia is not favored by geography.

Yet this country has been called the breadbasket of southeast Europe. It grows great surpluses of corn and wheat.

Romania

The second largest country, Romania, is about the size of the combined states of Iowa and Nebraska. Romanian farms produce the same crops as do those of Iowa and Nebraska. But the population of Romania is more than four times as great as that of the two American states. Romania has too many people for the acreage of arable land that is available. Each family in Iowa has, on the average, 128 acres of land. Each family in Romania has 11 acres.

In comparison with the American states, Romania suffers in other respects. Rainfall is likely to be less.

Facts and Figures

Yugoslavia
Area—95,558 square miles
Population—16,200,000
Capital—Belgrade
Premier—Josip Broz (Marshal Tito)
Chief exports—Timber, swine, copper ore, wheat

Romania
Area—75,400 square miles
Population—14,098,850
Capital—Bucharest
King—Michael V
Chief exports—Oil, cereals

Bulgaria
Area—42,808 square miles
Population—6,549,664
Capital—Sofia
King—Simeon II
Chief exports—Tobacco, fruit

Albania
Area—10,629 square miles
Population—1,003,124
Capital—Tirana
Premier—Enver Hoxha

Greece
Area—50,257 square miles
Population—7,196,900
Capital—Athens
King—George II
Chief exports—Fruit, olives

Facts and Figures

Norway

Area—124,556 square miles
Population—2,937,000
Capital—Oslo
King—Haakon VII

Cities: Oslo 253,124
Bergen 98,303
Trondheim 54,458
Stavanger 46,780

Land Use—Area under cultivation, 4,300 square miles
Area in forest, 29,455 square miles
Unproductive area, 90,801 square miles

Sweden

Area—173,347 square miles
Population—6,341,303
Capital—Stockholm
King—Gustav V

Finland

Area—134,588 square miles (1943)
Population—3,887,217 (est. 1940)
Capital—Helsinki
President—Juho K. Paasikivi

Denmark

Area—16,575 square miles
Population—3,805,000 (est. 1939)
Capital—Copenhagen
King—Christian X

Farm methods are more primitive, the Romanians getting less than half the Iowa yield per acre. The Romanians have fewer animals to provide a meat supplement to their diet.

These facts emphasize why it is hard to raise the standard of living of these people. It usually follows that a poor standard of living brings political unrest and turmoil in its wake.

Bulgaria

About 80 per cent of the people of Bulgaria are peasant farmers. The nation is almost entirely an agricultural state. Most of the peasants own their own small farms and have made notable progress, particularly in education.

Along with a sturdy character, they have a tradition as warriors, and the nation has suffered from the urge to expand at the expense of neighbors. Bulgaria was defeated in the Balkan War and in both World Wars, in each of which she chose the wrong side. One of our present problems is to eliminate or control this ever-present tendency to renew the fight for a greater Bulgaria.

Albania

The most backward of the Balkan states is Albania. Her coast line is inaccessible, inland high mountains making free movement almost impossible. She has little arable soil, so cattle raising has become an important industry. Some corn and wheat are grown in the interior. The future of the land, economically and politically, is still in doubt.

Greece

The six and a half million people of Greece are only distantly related to the other peoples of the Balkans. They are descendants of the ancient Greeks, and, like them, are a merchant people. In the few agricultural regions, farm income is very low, and farm methods, in most respects, are very backward.

The lack of a progressive spirit in the country is due, in part, to the mountainous nature of the land. Even in ancient times, this ruggedness made coöperation and union difficult. Since ancient times, conditions have been unsettled.

Scandinavia, An Unhappy War Casualty 5

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland are the four Scandinavian nations of northwest Europe. They have been long known as peaceful, enlightened, democratic, and prosperous countries. The war caught them in its whirl and treated them in different ways.

Norway was invaded and occupied by the Nazis. The success of the invasion was largely due to the work of a Norwegian traitor, Vidkun Quisling. This man added a new word to the language—"quisling," for

traitor—and finally was condemned to death by a Norwegian court. Norway was exploited by the Nazis, and now faces the task of rebuilding. The government under King Haakon continued in exile and returned when the Nazis fell.

Denmark was overrun by the Germans, but her lot was somewhat different. The Nazis chose to show that the Danish people might be won over to Nazism by a mild policy. There was no wholesale looting, although dairy herds were badly depleted. Toward the end of the war, Germans began to carry off Danish property, but by that time transportation tie-ups hampered their movements. Denmark was liberated without the bombing of Danish cities or fighting on Danish soil.

Sweden remained neutral. This country was surrounded by Nazi-controlled land and sea and was in an unfortunate position. She had to make her resources available to the Nazi war machine, although she tightened up on her neutrality as Nazi strength went down.

Finland had a tragic experience. When war between Russia and Germany seemed inevitable, the Russians began to look to their defenses. They found that there was Finnish territory almost within gunshot of Leningrad. Moreover, the fall of Norway seemed to show that Finland would fall easily to the Germans.

The Russians demanded control of land east of Lake Ladoga, and Finland refused. The Russians then attacked and a Russo-Finnish war resulted. The Finns had some initial success, but finally were beaten.

When Germany and Russia went to war, Finland, eager to get even with Russia, found herself in the position of an Axis satellite. The Finns finally had to make peace with Russia, giving up territory as indicated on the map. Relations between the United States and Finland have been resumed, but a formal treaty of peace has not been signed.

The Four Nations

Norway is essentially a maritime nation. Only about 3 per cent of its land (some 4,300 square miles) is ordinarily under cultivation. The principal occupations are fishing and shipping. The war played havoc with the merchant fleet, and reconstruction will take time and effort.

Denmark is a land of dairies and of productive farms. In normal times, Denmark exports more butter than does any other country. Only the United States produces more bacon than does Denmark. Danish herds suffered at German hands and will have to be built up once more.

Sweden has extensive forests and valuable iron mines. Swedish steel is of the highest quality and is of especial value for toolmaking. Paper, paper pulp, and other forest products give work to many Swedes. In their domestic economy, the Swedes have made great strides in the use of cooperatives for both producers and consumers.

Finland is primarily an agricultural country. In the south, there are fine food crops, while in most sections of the country lumber is the most important product. Paper and paper pulp top the list of Finnish industries.

Poland—The Crossroad of Europe 6

For more than a century after 1795, Poland did not exist as an independent nation. The Polish people, however, kept alive the spirit of nationalism, and a reborn Poland came into existence after World War I. In 1939, we read the old headline—Poland Again Divided. The land was to be shared by Germany and Russia, with a very small plot left as Poland.

When the Nazi forces drove across Poland into Russia, the Soviet hold on Poland was broken for many months. The tide of war changed after Stalingrad, and Poland was once more freed of Nazis.

With the end of the war, Poland's boundaries are once more to be drawn. The new Poland will be very different from prewar Poland. Russia is to take over a section east of a line from Stettin southward. Poland is to expand to the westward, taking over most of East Prussia and some other sections of prewar Germany.

The troubled history of Poland is partly a matter of geography. Poland's position is most unfortunate. At the very center of Europe, Poland is surrounded by ambitious and suspicious peoples. Its prewar boundaries touched Germany, Lithuania, Latvia, Russia, Romania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

Moreover, Poland is part of the plain of central Europe. Most of her land consists of gently rolling hills. It is good for farmers, but it offers no natural national boundaries and no natural defenses. Poland is the natural corridor between Germany and Russia. Through this corridor armies may move easily. The lot of a buffer state is hard.

Poland is a nation of farmers. Before the war, some 65% of the people were farming 70% of the land. This is a high proportion. In Germany, 35% of the people cultivate 63% of the land.

Farming has not been highly efficient. Wheat, rye, barley, and oats are exported along with some meat and butter.

Largely in Upper Silesia mining has developed. Coal and zinc are the chief products. Manufacturing is still in its infancy. The Poles lack iron ore and copper. To keep struggling industries going, there must be imports of iron ore, cotton, wool, and rubber. To pay for these imports there must be exports, and Poland has not succeeded in building world markets. It will be one of the first nations to apply for aid under the Bretton Woods agreement.

The New Asia

IN THE OPINION of many, Asia will be the world's center of interest for the next decades. On this continent and its adjoining islands live over a billion of the world's two billion people. For years, most of them have lived under some degree of control by imperial powers. Now they are thinking more and more in terms of "self-determination of peoples."

China has taken on new stature from the war. Foreign nations have given up some of their special privileges, such as "extraterritoriality." An independent China is looking forward to a new era of development as the great nation of Asia.

The Philippines are on the way to independence. The United States has promised this status for the middle of 1946 or before, if possible.

India continues the struggle for independence, and the new Labor Government of Britain has taken steps toward more autonomy.

Russia entered the war against Japan just in time to emerge as a Pacific power with new influence.

The Asia of the future, then, will be a new Asia. Much history will be made there. It will be well for Americans to become acquainted with this largest of continents.

The United States As a Pacific Power 1

The United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands are non-Asiatic powers with immediate interests in the Pacific. The Netherlands' flag flies over most of the East Indies. Britain has interests ranging from India, Singapore, and Malaya, through Hong Kong, to the self-governing dominions of Australia and New Zealand.

Our own country's interest stems from two facts. We have a colonial empire in the Pacific. We have a long Pacific seacoast which must be defended. We also have an interest in the trade of the Orient.

Our Colonial Empire

The dependencies of the United States in the Pacific are of different types. There are Alaska and Hawaii, which are full-fledged organized territories, on the way to statehood.

There are the Philippines, which are to have independence. There are practically uninhabited atolls, such as Wake, which are administered by the Navy Department.

The list, including Alaska as a Pacific dependency, is as follows:

	Map on Page	Area	Population
Alaska Territory	15	586,400	2,477,023
Hawaii Territory*	14	6,454	423,330
Philippine Islands	13	115,600	16,356,000
Guam	14	206	22,290
American Samoa		76	12,908

*Includes Baker, Canton, Enderbury, Howland, Jarvis, Johnston, and Midway islands, and a few other small, barren islands, such as Wake.

The Philippine Islands

It is said there are 7,083 islands in the Philippines. It is not certain, however, that all the islands have been counted. Only 2,441 of them have been named. They vary from the largest, Luzon, with 40,814 square miles, and Mindanao, with 39,906 square miles, to islands that have an area of less than one square mile. They stretch for 1,152 miles from north to south.

High mountain peaks dot the islands. There are narrow coastal plains, usually not more than six miles wide, between mountains and sea. These plains and the river valleys are the chief agricultural regions.

Farms vary from large plantations worked by modern methods, to smaller holdings which average about

three acres. These smaller farms are worked by primitive methods—water buffaloes furnish the power.

The chief crops are rice, corn, copra (dried coconut), abaca (for rope), sugar, and tobacco. The tropical climate is favorable to such plants as bananas, mangoes, papayas, oranges, and pineapples.

The forests produce tropical hardwoods. There are rich mineral resources—gold, silver, copper, iron ore, manganese, and chromium ore.

The Philippines were ceded to the United States by Spain at the close of the Spanish-American War. In 1899, the Filipino leaders, led by Aguinaldo, were bitterly opposed to the coming of the Americans and they carried on a revolt for some years. At that time, Manila, the largest city, was one of the most disease-ridden cities in the world.

The history of the Philippines since 1899 can be simply told by stating two facts. We began our rule by exercising strict control and by instituting a fine educational system. Gradually, the people were prepared for self-government. As they were ready for more responsibility it was given to them. Finally, a date was set for complete independence. This enlightened method of handling a colonial problem stands as a model for the whole world. Only in the Philippines did a native population stand at the side of the mother country to repel the Jap invaders.

On the physical side, the Americans introduced a health campaign which made Manila one of the healthiest cities in the East. The entire region was improved with roads, water systems, public buildings, and the other necessities of civilized life.

The war against Japan introduced a new problem. It is clear that the Philippines are in a strategic position. They are directly in the path of any aggressor nation of the future. Moreover, they do not have the power to defend themselves for any great length of time against a powerful invader. With independence looming in the near future, some leading Filipinos are asking whether complete independence will be desirable or safe. Independence and a treaty of alliance with the United States may be an answer to the dilemma.

Hawaii

Hawaii was annexed to the United States at the request of the Hawaiian Government, in 1898. The islands are important to the United States for two reasons:

The agricultural resources are valuable.

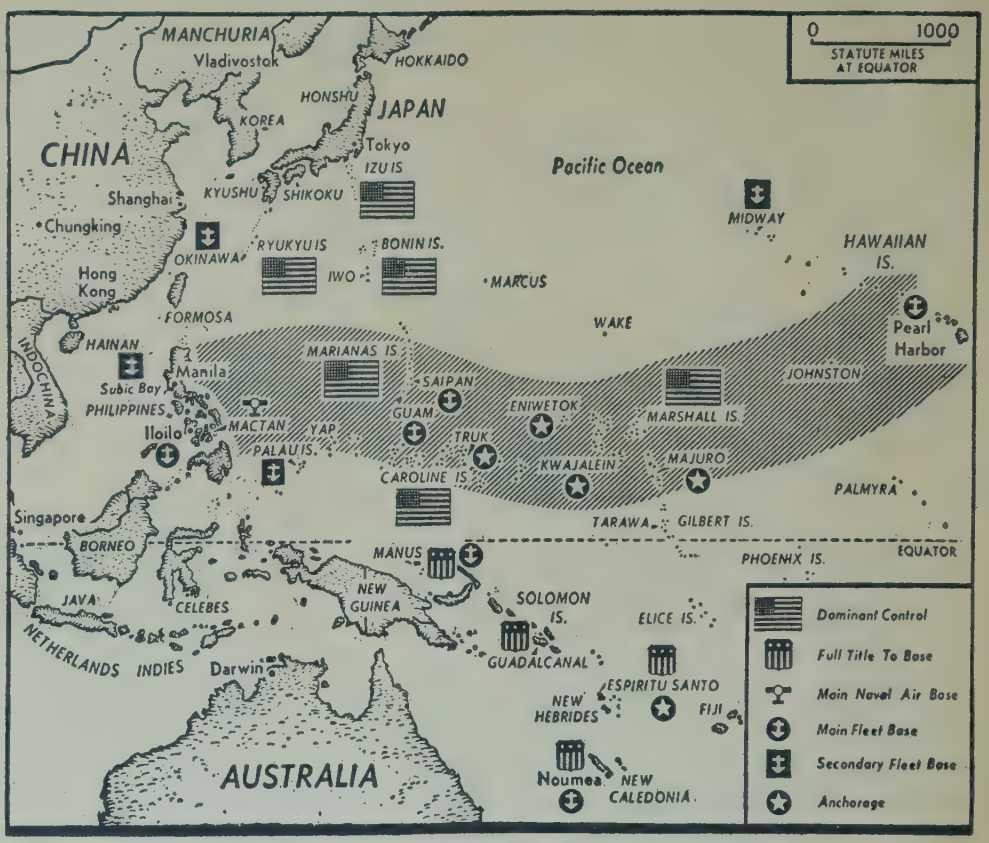
The position of the islands makes them a key to our defenses and to our naval power in the Pacific.

Hawaii lives from its two great money crops—cane sugar and pineapples. Annual prewar production was:

Sugar	**$55,217,960**
Pineapples	**51,069,686**

Of the sugar, only $1,244,791 worth was refined in Hawaii. The total crop reached a million tons a year. Some 500 million cans of pineapple products are shipped as canned fruit or juice. Here we have essentially a two-crop economy, and neither is a staple food crop. The Parker Ranch, 500,000 acres in extent and the second largest cattle ranch on American soil, cannot produce enough meat for the islands. Huge amounts of food must be imported. Like England, Hawaii depends upon ships, and has at any one time food in reserve for only three or four months.

In spite of the Pearl Harbor disaster of December 7, 1941, Hawaii is the most heavily fortified of all United States possessions. Hawaii, Alaska, and Panama constitute the three points of the triangle upon which we rely for the defense of our western coast.



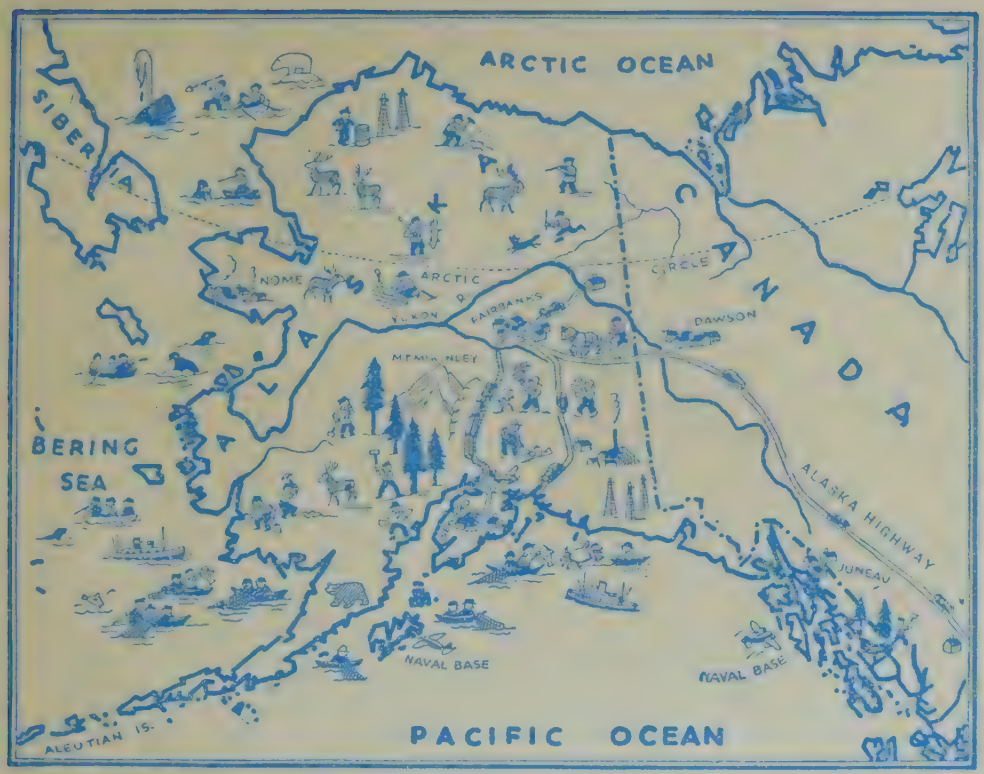
Should We Secure New Pacific Island Bases? 2

World War II showed that the United States must take top responsibility for putting down aggressors in the Pacific Ocean. The task after 1941 was long and rough, for we had to conquer from Japan the needed bases—air and naval—all the way from Hawaii to Tokyo. The Navy Department is insisting that the United States must retain full control over the important, strategically located islands in that part of the vast Pacific Ocean (see map above).

What is needed to insure our defenses? The following has been suggested:

Five great bases for all arms of the service. Over these we should have, in the opinion of the Navy, full jurisdiction. They are: Panama, Hawaii, the Aleutians, the entire Marianas Group with Guam, Saipan, Tinian, etc., and a central base in the Philippines.

In addition, the Navy says that we should have secondary bases, over which we should also have complete jurisdiction, in Okinawa, Iwo Jima, Eniwetok, Kwajalein, the Palaus,



Eastern Samoa, Midway, Truk, and Manus.

As we go through this list, we find that we already have complete jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii, the Aleutians, Eastern Samoa, Guam, and Midway. The Philippine Government doubtless will be glad to give us a base. Most of the other islands are ones taken from the Japanese Empire. One—Manus—is now British controlled.

Two Kinds of Islands

In discussing the future of Pacific islands, it is well to keep in mind that there are two very different kinds of regions represented.

First, we have such lands as the Philippines and Hawaii. These have great strategic value. But they have two other characteristics. They are large enough to have valuable resources. They are well populated with both native peoples and immigrants.

Second, there are the barren atolls, such as Midway and Eniwetok. These islands have only a few square miles of land surface, and this surface is of little use for raising produce. There are no mineral resources. There are few, if any, people other than those brought in by a naval establishment to keep up a base. The value of these islands lies entirely in their position. They can be used as naval bases, or they are way stations on air routes.

The San Francisco Conference made a clear distinction between these two types of dependencies. The first type is to be under the Assembly of the United Nations Organization. The lands are to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants primarily, and are to look forward to eventual independence. The second type is under the Security Council. That Council may make whatever disposition of them that will contribute to world security.

Rich Alaska Is a Bridge To the Far East 3

Alaska is slated for an important role in the security of the Pacific. We no longer speak of Alaska as "Seward's Folly." This was the custom when Secretary of State Seward arranged to purchase the "icebox" from Russia in 1867. It has long since proved anything but folly.

1. **It is a rich land.** The gold already taken from Alaska would pay its cost ($7,200,000) many times over. Alaska produces silver, platinum, copper, coal, and petroleum. Alaskan seas are rich with fish, the basis of a thriving industry. The seals which visit the bleak Pribilof Islands are an invaluable natural resource.

Almost all Alaskan trade is with the United States. In 1940, commercial shipments from Alaska amounted to $63,245,000. Of this total, fish and fish products accounted for $35,366,000, and gold for $20,951,000. The rest was divided among silver, platinum, copper, furs, and skins.

Shipments to Alaska from the United States included manufactured goods, meats, and textiles.

2. **It is strategically located.** Through most of its history as a United States territory, Alaska suffered because of its isolation. It is virtually an island, for the only way to get to the mainland has been by sea, and, recently, by air. There is no railroad to Alaska. Fogs on the ocean make sea traffic uncertain.

The coming of the airplane has brought Alaska into new prominence. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the danger to Alaska became clear. The shortest air route from the Orient to the United States, along the great circle, touches Alaska. Seward, Alaska, is only 3,300 miles from Yokohama. Dutch Harbor, far out on the Aleutians, is only 1,800 miles from Tokyo.

Defense needs led to the construction of a highway, known as the Alcan, through Canada to Alaska. United States engineers and volunteer workers, 30,000 in all, punched the 1,600-mile highway through swamps and thick forests in below-zero temperatures. The road was opened to army traffic in November, 1942. The total cost was probably between 25 and 50 million dollars—less than the cost of one battleship.

As the danger of attack faded, the question arose as to what to do with this road. It is still in temporary condition. According to agreement, its control passed to Canada at the war's end. Will it be abandoned or will it be made into a permanent highway?

Our new knowledge of great circles and air routes leads us to speculate on the position of Alaska as a great air center in the future. Through traffic to the Orient and Russia may skirt Alaska. However, it may be a long time before most air lines will be able to abandon the longer routes across the Pacific. Along these longer routes are populous places, such as Hawaii, where business may be had.

Government

Alaska is an *organized territory* of the United States. This means that it

has its own legislature, but that its Governor is appointed by the President, and that it is subject, in the last analysis, to Congress. There is an Alaskan delegate in Congress, but no full-fledged Representative. The delegate may talk and report, but he may not vote. Alaska has no share in the election of the President.

There is already talk of admitting Alaska to the Union as the 49th state. However, Hawaii may first secure that distinction.

China Tries Out New Independence 4

For a century, China, with its 450,000,000 people, has occupied a strange position among the nations.

1. **China has not been entirely independent.** Western nations have had no confidence in Chinese law and order and have forced the Chinese to grant rights of extraterritoriality. That means that foreign governments had their own courts in China, courts in which their own nationals were tried in accordance with their own laws. Chinese law and Chinese courts had no jurisdiction over them.

2. **China has not had a strong central government.** Sprawling China is enormous in extent, with very poor transportation facilities. The central government found it impossible to exert its authority in outlying sections. The result was the rise of many "war lords." They had their own private armies and they controlled their districts as they saw fit.

MAP QUIZ

1. What city is at the western terminus of the old Burma Road?
2. Across what province does traffic on the Russian Trans-Siberian Railroad find a short cut to Vladivostok?
3. In what province is the capital of China?
4. What island off the China coast is now Chinese territory for the first time since 1895?
5. The Chinese Communists established themselves in Shensi, Shansi, and Kansu provinces. In what direction are these provinces from the capital city?
6. What regions of Greater China are farthest from the capital?
7. What parts of Greater China have Russian territory as a neighbor?
8. What does the map tell about China's transportation system?

Facts and Figures

Area—China Proper (the 18 Provinces), 2,279,134 square miles; Greater China, 4,314,097 square miles
Population (estimated)—457,835,475
Capital—Chungking
Generalissimo—Chiang Kai-shek

China's Recent History

China has been changing rapidly in the twentieth century. In 1911, the old Manchu dynasty was ousted and a republic was established under China's great man, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The habits of centuries were not easily changed, however. The new republic could not unify China. The war lords maintained their power.

Dr. Sun died in 1925, and was followed by Chiang Kai-shek. His party was organized as the Kuomintang. In spite of obstacles, some progress was made on the road to a new China. It probably was this slow, but sure, progress that led to the July 7, 1937, attack by the Japanese who had already taken Manchuria.

China's history of the last decade, then, has been marked by two factors:

War against Japan since July 7, 1937.

The split of the Chinese forces into two parts—those of the Kuomintang and those of the so-called Chinese Communists.

The defeat of Japan freed China from external war. The heroic Chinese resistance led the western nations to give up their special privileges in China. Now, for the first time in almost a century, China can raise her head as an independent nation.

Moreover, a recent treaty with Russia has given China a more settled territorial position. Manchuria is to be China's. Russia is to share in control of the Manchurian railroads and is to have the use of ports, such as Port Arthur. China and Russia have agreed about the future of Mongolia, the disputed land to the west. China now has a definite territorial settlement as well as political independence.

The internal situation has been more serious. The "Communists" have insisted upon a share in the government of China and upon social reforms. They demand a more democratic form of government.

Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist leaders have arrived at substantial agreement and provision has been made for coöperation in the government and for a union of the armies.

The Geography of China

China is big. China Proper is almost as large as the United States. With Manchuria, Sinkiang, Mongolia, and Tibet, the area amounts to 4,250,000 square miles. An exact population figure is impossible to secure, but it will surely go beyond 450,000,000.

Figures are often dull, but for China they tell much. All kinds of land formations and soil conditions are found in China. The big fact is that only 18 per cent of the land is under cultivation. The chances are that this amount can be expanded very little.

From this 18 per cent of the area, most of the Chinese people wrest a mere livelihood. The United States has 3.5 acres of land under cultivation for every inhabitant. China has but .4 acre per person. The serious fact is that there are too many people trying to live on too few acres of arable land. Less primitive methods of agriculture might help. But the experience of centuries has taught the industrious Chinese to get almost maximum crops.

The farm land is in the eastern part of the country. In the brown north, where much of the loess (clayey loam) must be irrigated, wheat and millet are grown. In the green south, where there is plenty of rain and sun, more than one crop of rice can be grown each year. The central region, in the Yangtze Valley, has both rice and grain. The supply is always barely enough to meet the need. A flood of the Yellow River is likely to cause a famine.

Chinese Industry?

What are China's prospects as an industrial nation? On the credit side, the country has three assets:

1. **Abundant supplies of coal.** About four-fifths of this coal is in Shansi and Shensi provinces which are readily accessible. China has a little iron ore, but most of it is far away from the coking coal. Chemical industries are possible, along with others that do not require large amounts of steel.

Although little developed, China has streams which may in time produce hydroelectric power.

2. **Abundant manpower.** China's enormous population may become productive in time. The experience of making munitions during the last

SEMIPALATINSK
SERGIOPOL
IRKUTSK
CHITA
KUIBISHEVKA
KHABAROWK
ALMA ATA
MONGOLIAN REP.
MANCHUKUO
HAIRIN
VLADIVOSTOK
HSINKING
CHINESE SOVIET HIGH WAY
TIHWA
SINKIANG
HINGSIA
SUIYUAN
CHAHAR
PEIPING
TIENTSIN
KOREA
Sea of Japan
JAPAN
TOKYO
TIBET
KANSU
LANCHOW
SHANSI
HOPEI
TSINAN
SHANTUNG
Yellow Sea
CHINGHAI
SHENSI
SIAN
HONAN
KIANGSU
NANKING
SHANGHAI
East China Sea
Pacific Ocean
NEPAL
SIKANG
CHENGTU
HWAN
HUPEH
ANHWEI
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
CHUNKING
CHEKIANG
INDIA
FORT HERTZ
LEDO ROAD
SZECHWAN
KWEICHOW
HUNAN
HENGYANG
KIANGSI
FUKIEN
CALCUTTA
BURMA ROAD
KUNMING
KWEIYANG
YUNNAN
KWANGSI
KWANTUNG
FORMOSA
BHAMO
LASHIO
MANDALAY
HONG KONG
Bay of Bengal
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
THAILAND
HAINAN
South China Sea
RANGOON
LUZON
ROADS
RAILWAYS
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUND TABLE — W. Haydon

decade may give the needed stimulus. To date, however, the general opinion is that the Chinese are not efficient industrial workers. Training and experience may overcome this obstacle.

3. **A favorable position.** The shores of China are on the important routes from the United States and from Europe to all parts of the Far East.

Manchuria

Manchuria is once more a part of China. This province is about as big as Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Wyoming. It is almost twice the size of Texas. The plains of central and southern Manchuria provide some of the earth's most fertile land. In the mountains that surround the fertile plains are deposits of iron, rather low-grade coal, and gold.

Whatever industry is in Manchuria now goes to the Chinese.

Japan—A Problem in Defeat 5

Allied problems in dealing with a defeated Japan stem partly from geography and partly from Japanese culture. Japan must be kept from developing an industry which will enable her again to make war. Yet, Japan must be permitted to earn a living. Therein lies the problem of geography.

The Japanese Homeland

Japan has now been reduced to her home islands. All her conquests, beginning with that of Formosa, have been shorn away.

Those home islands are about 4,000 in number, but there are only four that are important. They are Honshu (88,000 square miles), Kyushu, Shikoku, and Hokkaido. The islands are all mountainous, with narrow coastal plains and some river valleys.

In total area, the islands are smaller than the state of California. In those islands live about 72,000,000 people. Only 16 per cent of the land area is arable. In Japan, the population averages 449 persons per acre of arable land. In the United States, the average is 38 persons. The food situation in Japan, then, is as serious as that in China. Too many people are trying to gain a living on very little land.

Facts and Figures

Area—148,756 square miles (smaller than California)
Arable Land—16 per cent of area
Population—72,875,800
Density of Population—490 per square mile; 2,750 per square mile of arable land
Birth Rate—4 every minute
Capital—Tokyo
Emperor—Hirohito (Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander)

The Japanese have been able to eat enough to stay alive because:

They are expert farmers who farm every foot of ground intensively.

The Japanese eat less than do other peoples. The American soldier's ration was four times that of the Jap soldier.

The Japanese "farm" the sea. Next to rice, fish is the most important item in their diet.

In spite of these factors, it has always been necessary to import food. The home islands cannot support 72,000,000 people, even with the aid of the extensive fisheries. To pay for imports, Japan turned to manufacturing and became highly industrialized.

Japan's Natural Resources

The Japanese home islands are almost devoid of the resources needed by a modern industrial nation. The Japanese have about as much iron in their mines as is mined in the United States *in one year*—about 90,000,000 tons. All the gasoline that the Japanese can refine from oil produced in their islands in a full year would last American motorists about one day. The known oil reserves of Japan total only one-third of the annual production of the United States.

There is little coal in Japan, but there are many short and rushing streams which are used to produce hydroelectric power for manufacturing. But the Japanese still have no answer to the question of where to obtain raw materials. Cotton, iron, oil, tin, rubber, wool, and aluminum ore must be imported. When these are added to the necessary food imports, it is clear that Japan has had a large international bill to meet each year. This was met only by exports.

MAP QUIZ

1. What are the names of the two principal islands of the Japanese Empire?
2. What is the name of the island which Japan shares with Russia?
3. What four cities of Japan have populations of more than a million?
4. What two important cities are situated on Tokyo Bay?
5. What minerals does Japan import which she needs for her industries?
6. In normal times, what two general types of articles does Japan export?
7. How far is Vladivostok from Tokyo?
8. Where are Japan's largest cities located?
9. What are two large industrial cities of Japan?

The Home Market

In prewar days, the Japanese were strong competitors in world markets. They could undersell most industrial nations, largely because their labor costs were low. Japan has an enormous labor supply. Farmers squeezing a bare living from small plots of land sent their children to the cities. These children became the underpaid factory workers.

The trouble with that situation became increasingly clear. Workers and farmers lived so close to the edge in the struggle for existence that they had very little money with which to buy the products of Japanese factories. There was practically no home market in Japan. Society was a thin veneer of industrialization over a fuedal economy. Obviously no strong society could be built upon such a foundation.

The Government of Japan

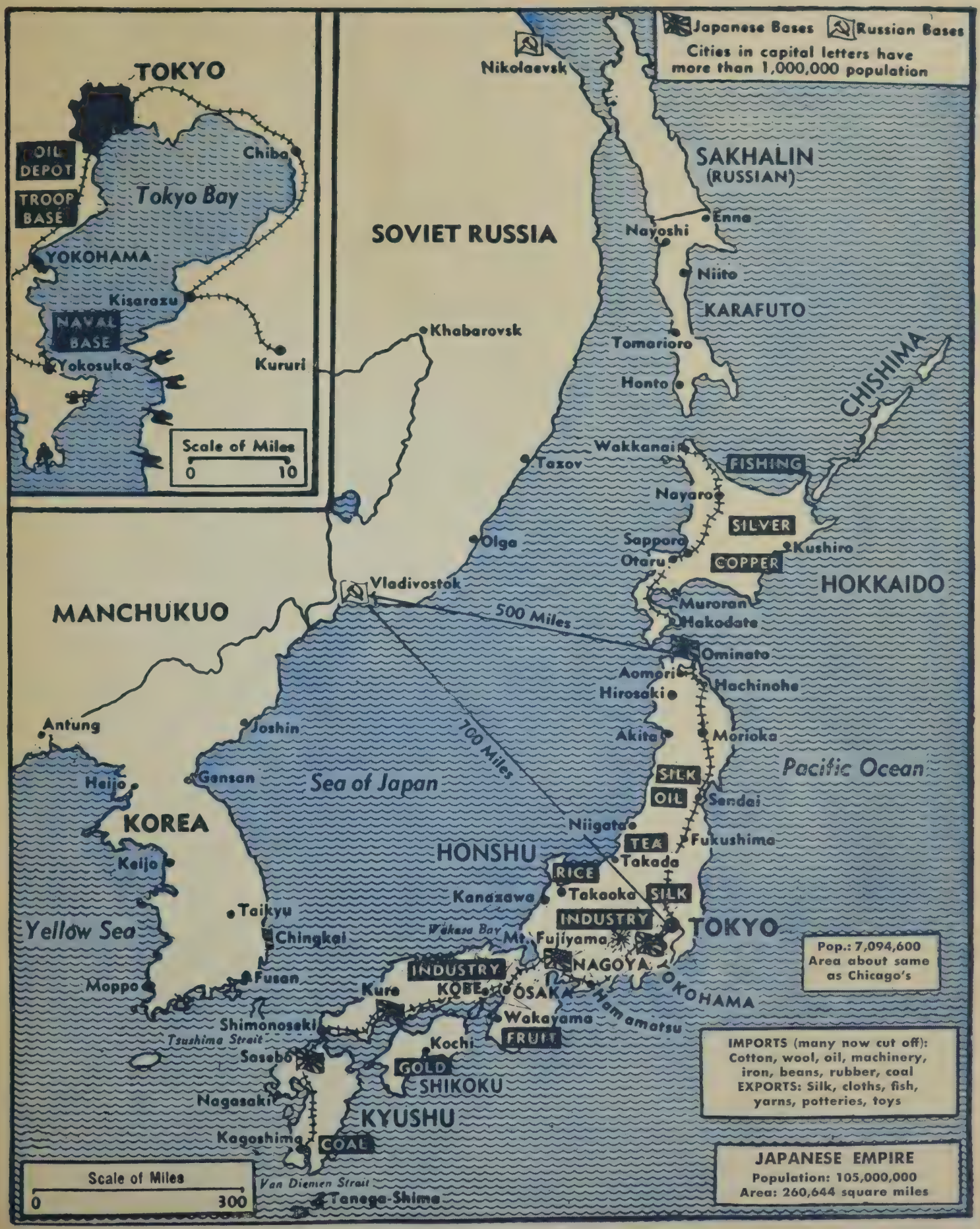
When the war came to an end, the government of Japan became a matter of more universal interest than it had ever been. It was a government which revolved about the Emperor. True, there is a Japanese Constitution. But even the Constitution was granted by the Emperor, and not written by the people. True, the Emperor has to govern through ministers, and we know that he has been pretty much the puppet of the officers of the army and navy.

For the last century, the Emperor has been built up as the direct descendant of the Sun Goddess. He is divine. He is the chief priest of the national religion, Shinto, which is mostly ancestor worship.

Under such conditions, it was natural for a controversy to arise over our treatment of the Emperor. Should he be driven from Japan or tried as a war criminal? If he were eliminated, it might put an end to one cause of Japanese fanaticism. He was kept to make surrender easier.

The Japanese have a written constitution, in which there is some lip

The Home Islands of Japan



service to democracy. Manhood suffrage was granted in 1925. The lower branch of the Diet is the House of Representatives elected by popular vote. Criticism of the militarists was heard in this chamber as late as February, 1940.

In the last fifteen years, the army and the navy have been the most powerful force in Japanese political life. The tradition arose that the War Minister must be an army officer, and the Naval Minister must be a naval officer. The army and navy cliques could cause the downfall of any set of ministers if no army or navy officer would serve in the cabinet. Moreover, this group was not averse to assassination if they were opposed.

Another strong force has been made up of four great houses that control the major part of Japan's industry and finance. These are the Houses of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, and Yasuda. Although the war brought havoc to the properties of these great firms, they are still a strong force in Japan. It remains to be seen what stand they will take on the reforms which the Allies may demand. They have waxed rich on the labor of the peasants.

The future of Japan is still to be worked out. We shall possibly learn much about the ability of a politically backward people to take on democratic institutions and liberties, and to make them work. We shall learn much about our ability to change such a feudal economy into a modern state with a relatively high standard of living for all.

India—A Trouble Spot of The Far East 6

India has long been the great pearl in the string of British possessions. For centuries, it has been a source of wealth for thousands of Englishmen. It has been a market for millions of dollars' worth of British manufactures. Wars have been fought in Europe to preserve Britain's "life line"—the Mediterranean route to India.

Knowing this background, we appreciate some of the feeling of the Englishman toward India. We also know that, for some decades, the people of India have been asking independence. Their struggle for independence did not take the violent pathway which was followed in the American Revolution, for instance, or in the fighting of the Irish. The weapon of the Indian has been passive resistance, but it has been a strong weapon.

The Labor Government of England has renewed the British offer of autonomy within the Empire, and once more the struggle between the many contending elements is on. "The many contending elements" is a phrase which is descriptive of almost everything in the life of India.

A Land of Variety

India is isolated from the rest of Asia by the high Himalaya Mountains. There is still no railroad which crosses the Indian border. South of this barrier is a land that is as big and as populous as all Western Europe. Within its borders are examples of extremes of land forms and climate. The monsoons bring plenty of rain. In some sections, too much water is the agricultural problem. In others, the evaporation is so rapid that the land is parched. Thus India contains some of the wettest spots on earth and also some of the driest.

This diversity is even more pronounced when we consider the people of India. The Hindus represent two-thirds of the population, and the Mohammedans comprise one-fifth. But the Hindu group is split into 2,000 castes, with the Brahmans at the top and the "untouchables" at the bottom. This picture enables us to begin to see the difficulty of securing unified action in India.

Among India's 400 million people there are nine great religions and over 200 languages. Twenty of these languages are spoken by over a million persons each.

Diversity also appears in the political make-up of India. Two-thirds of the country is under direct British rule. These are the provinces of British India. Then there are about 560 Indian states of all sizes. Each has its sovereign. Each has some control over its internal affairs. Each is attached to Great Britain, or to the King, by treaty.

This is the mixture of peoples and cultures with which the British Government is seeking some sort of agreement. The two groups which have caused most of the controversy are the Hindus, led by Gandhi, and the Mohammedans, led by Jinnah. The Mohammedans, a minority group, oppose a united country dominated by Hindus. The Hindus oppose the Mohammedan proposal that a separate Moslem state, Pakistan, be created. The British oppose any settlement which might result in internal strife which would injure British interests in the Far East.

The Resources of India

Statistics indicate that India has rich natural resources, but there are a few factors which cause the statistics to be misleading.

Food—India produces large amounts of food, with rice, wheat, and millet as the leading crops. India is credited with having nearly half the world's cattle. In spite of these facts, most Indians have a low standard of living. The Hindus will not kill cattle even though the stock is infirm or diseased. The useless cattle compete with the sound cattle for the food supply. Food production is limited to the level country, and only government action to distribute food averts famine in many sections.

Raw Materials—The tendency has been for India to concentrate on the production of raw materials which are bought, manufactured, and then resold by British merchants. India produces considerable cotton. Coal and iron are present, but in concentrated areas. The Indians have produced coal at the rate of 30,000,000 tons a year and iron ore to the amount of 3,000,000 tons. They have enough of these two minerals, with manganese near by, to serve as the basis for a sound steel industry. There probably would not be enough to make a

MAP QUIZ

1. What is the capital and largest city of Burma? Why is it important?
2. Name two of India's naval bases that are on the Arabian Sea.
3. Name two important cities of India that are on the Bay of Bengal.
4. What river drains the great northeastern plain of India?
5. What great river drains western India?
6. In what country is each of the following located: Lhasa, Chungking, Delhi, Lashio, Hanoi, Hong Kong?
7. Name the countries which border India.
8. On what river is the capital of China located?

TIBET
Chamdo
CHUNGKING
Roads under construction
LHASA
Brahmaputra
Sadiya
COAL
TEA
KUNMING
Myitkyina
BHUTAN
Darjeeling
NEPAL
25,355
26,305
29,141
26,795
Moradabad
Ganges
LUCKNOW
Gorakhpur
CAWNPORE
Patna
Ganges
Imphal
Katha
Lashio
Shwebo
MANDALAY
INDO-CHINA
BURMA
Dacca
Chandpur
Chittagong
Akyab
Thazi
Meiktila
Toungoo
Chiengmai
Prome
Waddy
THAILAND
Moulmein
RANGOON
BANGKOK
Tavoy
Victoria Pt.
ANDAMAN Is.
Port Blair
830 Miles
1,030 Miles
Trincomalee
Jaffna
CEYLON
8300
COLOMBO
Matara
TEA
Madura
Trichinopoly
KARIKAL (FR.)
PONDICHERY (FR.)
MADRAS
4813
BANGALORE
Mysore
Mangalore
LACCADIVE Is.
5421
Trivandrum
COTTON
RICE
COAL
WHEAT
IRON
Jamshedpur
Burdwan
CHANDERNAGOR (FR.)
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
Balasore
430 Mi.
Steel production centers here
Puri
CUTTACK
Raipur
NAGPUR
Chanda
Jubbulpore
3205
Allahabad
Benares
Jhansi
Kotah
Agra
Jaipur
Ajmer
DELHI
NEW DELHI
Shikarpur
Jukkur
QUETTA
BALUCHISTAN
INDIAN DESERT
Hyderabad
KARACHI
MULTAN
LAHORE
AMRITSAR
Indus
Navanagar
Ahmedabad
BARODA
Indore
JURAT
Jalgaon
DAMAN (PORT)
BOMBAY
POONA
Sholapur
HYDERABAD
Hanamkonda
Vizagapatam
YANAON (FR.)
Bezwada
GOA (PORT)
WESTERN GHATS
EASTERN GHATS
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
Heavy industry (munitions, trucks, etc.)
Light industry (textiles, paper, etc.)
Shipbuilding centers
Naval bases
(Figures are heights in Feet)
Herlin 4-19-42

highly industrialized nation of the land. There are also supplies of mica, bauxite, and chromite.

Large supplies of wool and hides are produced.

Industry—Modern industry was slow in developing in India. However, the very great population finally made production rather extensive. A 1919 survey showed that India was one of the eight great industrial nations.

In the cotton industry, 10,000,000 spindles and 200,000 looms produce more than four billion yards of cloth each year. Hand looms provide another two billions.

Steel production is rising. In 1939, India produced 750,000 tons of steel, and now is surpassing 1,250,000 tons. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur is one of the most modern steel plants in the world.

India still has serious shortages. It must rely on England and the United States for machine tools, the higher grades of steel, gasoline engines, and radio equipment. India is a long way from self-sufficiency.

The Near and Middle East—Oil and Shipping 7

The Near and Middle East form the bridge from Asia to Europe. Here are Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia, with Syria and Palestine along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. These lands are assuming an importance far out of proportion to their size or population. They are strategically located. They have enormous undeveloped oil reserves.

Strategic Location

The Suez Canal, controlled by Britain, is a most valuable part of the British "life line"—the sea route from England to India. It is surrounded by Moslem peoples who could make British control of the Canal rather precarious if they were to start a Holy War. This vital water link forces the British to busy themselves with the affairs of the entire Middle East.

The Dardanelles links the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Russia has for decades wanted a clear outlet for her Black Sea ports, such as Odessa. She has frequently gone to war in attempts to capture Constantinople. Now the effort has shifted to the diplomatic field, and Russia is asking control of the Dardanelles.

Oil Resources

At the side of the Persian Gulf are great oil reserves. Saudi Arabia has others. This wealth gives the Near and Middle East a particular importance in the modern world. For many years, Russia and Britain have carved out spheres of influence in Persia, which more recently came to be known as Iran. Now American companies have joined the competition. The oil concession for Eastern Arabia (largely centered on the island of Bahrein) is held by an American company. There is talk of a pipe line across Saudi Arabia.

Turkey at the Crossroads

Turkey, mostly in Asia but controlling the Dardanelles, holds a most important strategic position. The nation has had an interesting history since 1908. Before that year, Turkey was a backward state under the Sultan. In 1908, there was a rebellion of the Young Turks, and the history of modern Turkey began. The Young Turks were successful in getting rid of the Sultan, but the following years brought disaster. The new governing group decided to make Turkey strong. This was the last thing that the western powers wanted. A keynote of British policy had always been to have a weak power in control of the eastern Mediterranean. Russia still had hopes of wresting Constantinople from a weak Turkey. Italy had ambitions in the Turkish region of Tripoli.

Italy declared war on Turkey and took Tripoli. The Balkan countries took advantage of Turkey's prostration and almost drove the Turks out of Europe.

Within Turkey, however, the Young Turks carried on their program. A Grand National Assembly was organized with its capital at Angora (now Ankara) in Asia Minor. This assembly was set up in 1920. In outline, some of the next steps were:

Nov. 1, 1922—The Assembly formally deposed the Sultan.
Nov. 4, 1922—The Assembly took control of Constantinople (Istanbul).
Oct. 29, 1923—Mustafa Kemal became President; Ankara became the capital.
Nov. 1, 1927—Mustafa Kemal (now called Kemal Ataturk) was reëlected.
Nov. 9, 1938—Kemal Ataturk died; Ismet Inönü succeeded him.

Turkey is the world's largest producer of chrome ore, and now has some steel mills. Yet the country is of but minor importance as a source of materials. The steel mills produce less steel in a year than do those of the United States in a day. The importance of Turkey lies in its position across the Dardanelles.

Lands of the Near East

As we pass southward from Turkey along the Mediterranean, we come to **Syria.** This land is small and dry. It is without important raw materials, and it has a small population. But the power that controls Syria has a foothold in the strategic region of the eastern Mediterranean. France received Syria as a mandate at the close of World War I. By agreement of the French Government, Syria became independent on January 1, 1944.

Next to the southward comes **Palestine.** This region is only a little larger than the state of New Jersey. After World War I, it was taken from the Turkish Empire and given to Great Britain as a mandate. Palestine is dry, but irrigation can produce valuable crops. It is wanted by the Zionists as a homeland for the Jews.

The British promised to further the project of a "national home for the Jewish people," but the entry of Jews brought immediate and violent protests from the Arabs. Largely in order to avoid trouble with the Moslems in the midst of World War II, the British issued the "White Paper" stopping Jewish migration to Palestine. An intense controversy arose.

Lands of the Middle East

Iraq spreads over Mesopotamia, the valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates. It was made independent in 1927 after being a British mandate since 1919. Iraq is one of the world's great oil producers.

Iran, formerly Persia, is also independent. Before 1914, it was divided into "spheres of influence" by the English and the Russians. These powers still have great influence. Both sent military forces into Iran during World War II, and both were reluctant to withdraw their forces when the war came to an end.

Both Iraq and Iran are finding that their valuable oil reserves make real independence difficult to maintain. Each is the subject of intense rivalry among western powers—notably between England and Russia.

0 100 200 300 400 MILES
Oil Fields
Oil pipe lines
Elevations in Feet
Railroads
TO UFA OIL FIELD 200 MILES
Orsk
SOVIET RUSSIA
GERMANY
Pripet
UKRAINE
KIEV
Dnieper
Trudovaia
Volga
Guriev
Emba
ARAL SEA
TASHKENT
FERGANA
Kokand
RUMANIA
ODESSA
ROSTOV
Yekaterinodar
Armavir
Maikop
Grozny
Petrovsk
CASPIAN SEA
Buknara
HAUDAG
Danube
Constanta
Iuapse
BULGARIA
BLACK SEA
CAUCASUS
TIFLIS
Batum
Krasnovodsk
Merv
KHYBER PASS
KABUL
ISTANBUL
BAKU
Dardanelles
ANKARA
TURKEY
AFGHANISTAN
Smyrna
TABRIZ
Bandar Shah
TEHERAN
Mosul
Kirkuk
IRAN (PERSIA)
Euphrates
Sharqat
Khanaqin
Kermanshah
ISFAHAN
SYRIA
Tripoli
BEIRUT
Haifa
NAFTKHANEH
MASJID-I-SULAIMAN
Zahidan
INDIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BAGHDAD
IRAQ
Tigris
HAFT KEL
GACH SARAN
Abadan
Bandar Shahpur
Basra
PALESTINE (BR.)
TRANS-JORDAN (BR.)
Matruh
ALEXANDRIA
Suez Canal
KOWEIT (BR.)
PERSIAN GULF
ARABIAN SEA
CAIRO
EGYPT
SAUDI ARABIA

Africa--Once the Unknown Continent

NEXT to Asia, Africa is the largest continent. When its long-neglected resources have been developed, it may prove to be the richest. Almost every mineral needed by industry and almost every known form of plant life can be found there in abundance. Africa may become the great testing ground for the principle of the Atlantic Charter. This guarantees equal access for all nations to the raw materials of the world. Africa is still largely a colonial region. Most of it is under some sort of control by one of the imperial powers.

North Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Libya, and Egypt) and South Africa are the two sections of the continent most suitable for residence by white people. Much of the remainder is either desert or tropical forest where the native races have an advantage.

Facts and Figures

Prewar Status

	Area in square miles	Population
North Africa		
Egypt (independent)	383,000	15,920,703
Libya (Italian)	679,358	888,401
Tunisia (French)	48,313	2,608,313
Algeria (French)	847,500	7,234,684
Morocco (French)	162,120	6,242,706
West Africa		
French West Africa	1,815,768	14,944,830
French Equatorial Africa	979,878	3,418,066
Nigeria (British)	372,674	20,641,814
Gambia (British)	3,999	185,150
Gold Coast (British)	91,843	3,962,520
Sierra Leone (British)	2,500	105,425
Liberia (independent)	45,000	1,500,000
Union of South Africa (One of British Commonwealths)	472,550	9,589,898
Madagascar (French)	241,094	3,797,936

North Africa

European nations have struggled for North Africa for years. They are still carrying on the struggle. The importance of this Mediterranean shore was emphasized with the building of the Suez Canal. Under Disraeli, England bought enough canal stock to insure control. England thus acquired "special interests" in **Egypt.** In 1822, there were disorders in Egypt, and the British army went in and made Egypt a British protectorate.

This open British control lasted until February 28, 1922, when the British recognized the independent sovereignty of Egypt. To defend the Canal, the British were permitted to have troops in Egypt.

Of the almost 16 million people in Egypt, some 91.4 per cent are Moslems. The Egyptian Government is an active participant in the recently formed "Moslem League."

Libya lies west of Egypt. Under the name of Tripoli, Libya was under Turkish control until 1912, when Italy defeated Turkey in war. Tripoli became part of the Italian Empire. It soon became clear that the land was of little worth to Italy. The population is small because of the barren land. There are some spots where olives and fruits are grown, but most of the natives shepherd flocks.

Libya will, according to reports, be internationalized. The great powers will have to decide who will be the trustee for the United Nations.

French North Africa consists of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco.

Algeria, almost four times the size of European France, is politically a part of France. Its capital is only 400 miles from Marseilles. About 95 per cent of the country is a desert. Only along the coast is there enough rain to produce wheat and other grains, vegetables, fruit, cotton, and tobacco. A high range of mountains, the Atlas Mountains, divides this region from the desert. In this range are mined such minerals as iron, copper, lead, mercury, zinc, and coal. Rich deposits of phosphates are in the desert.

Tunisia is a French protectorate which has as many Italians as Frenchmen.

Morocco faces on both the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. This position has long made the country a subject of international rivalry. France won a protectorate over it in 1911.

West Africa

South of Morocco is a long coast line of great importance. The Air Age has brought this coast increased importance, for this great bulge of Africa extends out toward South America. During the war, many learned about the port of Dakar for the first time. Now we know that it is only 1,600 miles from Natal in Brazil—a few hours flight by plane.

Liberia, an independent nation, was founded by Americans as a place to which freed slaves might go. Its capital is Monrovia. Liberia has an important position on Africa's Atlantic coast. It has another interest for us. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has been using this little country for experiments in rubber cultivation. This company has had 110,000 acres under cultivation. It has another billion acres under lease or option. The 10,000 tons of rubber secured annually from Liberia was of some moment during the war.

French West Africa reaches across the Sahara from Dakar to the Sudan. Recent use of this region as a pathway for the carrying of war materials to the Middle East and to North Africa has brought it new prominence. It promises little for the future, since it is largely desert.

British West Africa consists of a number of possessions that are scattered along the coast. Gambia, Sierra Leone (with Freetown, the best harbor in Africa), the Gold Coast, and Nigeria are all crown colonies.

French Equatorial Africa stretches eastward to the Sudan. The capital is Brazzaville. During World War II, this was the capital of the Fighting French.

Madagascar is 980 miles long, extending parallel to Portuguese Mozambique. It shelters the Mozambique Channel, 240 to 500 miles wide, through which shipping flows after it has rounded the Cape. The capital is Tananarive, with 70,000 people. On the island are some 3½ million natives, the Malagasy, and about 25,000 Frenchmen. This colony is said to represent French colonial imperialism at its worst. The last revolt against French rule was not put down until 1914.

South Africa

The Union of South Africa is part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Situated at the southern tip of Africa, this nation has a highly strategic position.

Its diversified industry is shown by the following table of the chief exports of 1940, with the value of each in pounds sterling:

Sugar	£ 2,736,037
Diamonds	2,331,267
Maize	1,825,245
Hides and skins	1,820,327
Bunker coal	1,530,353
Citrus fruits	1,383,793
Asbestos	934,417
Bark	547,281

Relative Size Of The U.S. and Africa.
Naval Bases in Africa
Roads
Proposed Trans-Saharan R.R.
Main Railroads
ATLANTIC OCEAN
IRELAND
GREAT BRITAIN
Berlin
GERMANY
SOVIET RUSSIA
Paris
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
HUNGARY
YUGOSLAVIA
RUMANIA
BULGARIA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ITALY
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
GREECE
TURKEY
Gibraltar
Bizerta
Algiers
Oran
Tunis
Tangier
Rabat
Casablanca
Malta
SYRIA (Fr)
IRAN (PERSIA)
Madeira Is Port
Tripoli
Bengasi
Tobruk
Alexandria
Port Said
Baghdad
IRAQ
TRANS JORDAN Br
Basra
Marrakech
MOROCCO Fr
Colomb Béchar
Beni Abbès
Gadames
Canary Is Span
Ft Flatters
Cairo
PERSIAN GULF
Adrar
In Salah
Libyan Desert
EGYPT
Suez Canal
RIO DE ORO Sp
ALGERIA Fr
LIBYA
RED SEA
SAUDI ARABIA
Gat
Aswan
PROPOSED RAILROAD
Tahat
Cape Blanco
S A H A R A
Port Sudan
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
In-Tassit
Tombouctou
Agadez
Berber
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
Khartoum
St Louis
Massawa
YEMEN
Dakar Fr
Kayes
Ségou
Niamey
Lake Chad
El Obeid
Adowa
Assab
ADEN (Br)
GULF of ADEN
GAMBIA Br
PORT GUINEA
Koulikoro
Kano
Ft Lamy
CHAD
Djibouti
Bulama
NIGERIA Br
Addis Ababa
Berbera BRITISH SOMALI
SIERRA LEONE Br
LIBERIA
IVORY COAST Fr
GOLD COAST Br
ETHIOPIA
Freetown
Monrovia
Lagos
SUDAN
Takoradi
Accra
Port Harcourt
Duala
CAMEROONS Fr Mand
Bangui
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
UGANDA PROT
KENYA (Br)
IT. SOMALILAND
Mogadiscio
SPANISH GUINEA
Congo
BELGIAN
Stanley Falls
Kisumu
Kismayu
EQUATOR
Libreville
GABON
CONGO
Nairobi
Brazzaville
Ilebo
Kasai R
Leopoldville
Mombasa
CABINDA Port
Kigoma
TANGANYIKA TERR. Br Mand
Zanzibar Br
Dar es Salaam
Bukama
Benguela
Diego Suarez
NORTHERN RHODESIA
Broken Hill
ANGOLA
Portuguese W. Africa
MOZAMBIQUE (Port)
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL
Tsumeb
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
Bulawayo
SOUTHWEST AFRICA
Salisbury
MADAGASCAR
Tananarive
Tamatave
Walfish Bay U of S Africa
BECHUANALAND Br Prot.
Kalahari Desert
TRANSVAAL
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Mafeking
Lourenco Marques
Ft Dauphin
Lüderitz
UNION OF S. AFRICA
Durban
De Aar
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
East London
Capetown
Port Elizabeth
Simondstown
Scale of Miles
0 200 400 800 1200
Africa On The Eve Of The War Of 1914.
SPAIN MOROCCO
RIO DE ORO
TRIPOLI
EGYPT
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
ERITREA
GAMBIA
PORT GUINEA
NIGERIA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
ABYSSINIA
SPANISH GUINEA
BELGIAN CONGO
BRITISH E. AFRICA
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
GERMAN E. AFRICA
ANGOLA
RHODESIA
MADAGASCAR
GERMAN S.W. AFRICA
WALFISH BAY (Br)
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA
British
French
German
Italian
Spanish
Portuguese
Belgian
Independent

LEGEND
INDUSTRIAL AREAS
0 25 50 75 100 MILES
Orkney Is.
Kirkwall
SCAPA FLOW
THURSO
WICK
Hebrides
The Minch
Little Minch
Moray Firth
Cromarty
KINNAIRD HEAD
INVERNESS
Don
ABERDEEN
Dee
SCOTLAND
Tay
DUNDEE
Rosyth
Firth of Forth
EDINBURGH
BERWICK
GLASGOW
Clyde
LOUGH SWILLY
North Channel
Firth of Clyde
Ayr
Dumfries
NEWCASTLE
Carlisle
LONDONDERRY
Donegal
NORTHERN IRELAND
W. HARTLEPOOL
Workington
MIDDLESBROUGH
BELFAST
SCARBOROUGH
Sligo
Isle of Man
Barrow
York
IRISH SEA
HULL
Ouse
Leeds
Clifden
EIRE
Trent
GREAT GRIMSBY
LIVERPOOL
MANCHESTER
Galway
Athlone
LINCOLN
SHEFFIELD
DUBLIN
Holyhead
ENGLAND
The Wash
Shannon
Derby
Shrewsbury
SPAULDING
LIMERICK
W. BROMWICH
NORWICH
Barrow
Tralee
Suir
BIRMINGHAM
Yarmouth
WATERFORD
Coventry
IPSWICH
HARWICH
Blackwater
Avon
Great Ouse
CORK
Lee
Wye
Severn
Milford Haven
Gloucester
Berehaven
SWANSEA
Thames
LONDON
CARDIFF
CHATHAM
BRISTOL
CROYDON
DOVER
SOUTHAMPTON
Brighton
Strait of Dover
Calais
EXETER
PORTSMOUTH
I. of Wight
DEVONPORT
WEYMOUTH
BOURNEMOUTH
PLYMOUTH
Falmouth
ENGLISH CHANNEL
CHERBOURG

The British Commonwealth of Nations

"Autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any respect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. . . . Every self-governing member of the Empire is master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no more compulsion whatever."

THOSE words come from the declarations of a conference of prime ministers which met in 1926. They were ratified by Parliament in the Statute of Westminster which was passed November 24, 1931. They describe exactly the present political status of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Ireland and Newfoundland were represented at the 1926 conference, but their status is a little different from that of the other dominions, as will be explained.

The United Kingdom In Serious Financial Trouble 1

The people of the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales) face their peacetime problems with misgivings. They held their first general election in ten years in 1945. The Conservative party was defeated. The Labor party controls the present government. This new government plans to embark on a limited program of socialism by nationalizing the Bank of England, transportation, power, and mining industries. This change of policy reflects a serious economic problem which must be faced.

Because the British have called upon the United States for financial aid, it will be useful for all Americans to understand some of the problems of the "tight little isle."

For the last three centuries, the national life of England has been dominated by the fact that it is an island with a relatively dense population. England has a population which averages 742 persons per square mile. (The United States has 44 persons per square mile.) Scotland and Wales are less densely peopled, but they have less arable land. In England, fully 80 per cent of the people are urban.

With such a large population in such limited territory, it is inevitable that most Englishmen must support themselves by manufacture or trade. This situation is reflected in our own history, for the English Navigation Acts (1660, 1663) are among the important causes of our Revolution. By these laws, the English hoped to make sure of their supplies of raw materials and of their necessary foreign markets.

There are great industrial areas about Glasgow in Scotland, about Newcastle in northern England, in the region from Manchester and Liverpool to Sheffield and Nottingham, and about Birmingham, Coventry, London, Portsmouth, and Cardiff.

Each year, imports have been in excess of exports, and Englishmen have had to find other income to pay the balances due. They provided shipping and insurance. They received dividends on stock which Englishmen owned in corporations abroad. Incidentally, much of this English-owned stock was sold during the war to pay for war materials bought abroad. Dividends will no longer go to Englishmen in large sums. Therefore, an important source of income has been lost.

The Empire plays a big part in English trade. Some 49 per cent of English exports went to the Empire in prewar days, and 49 per cent of English imports were from the Empire. The table on this page indicates the extent of this Empire trade.

In Britain's trade with the rest of the world, the United States held top position in prewar days. We provided 13 per cent of England's imports, and we took four per cent of its exports. Argentina held the next position.

Looking to the Future

With the end of World War II, the British had to think seriously about their economic future. Increased food production, stimulated by war's needs, has made them slightly less dependent upon food imports. But England is still a "tight little isle" with a relatively large population. It is still dependent upon trade. It must still find sources of income to balance an unfavorable trade situation.

That situation is now more serious than ever. Britain has an external debt of some 14 billion pounds—a debt owed to persons outside England and upon which interest must be paid. Britain's industry was almost wholly converted to war uses, and now must be reconverted. Meanwhile, the people must live. Food must be bought.

The immediate problem, then, is to secure credits abroad to pay for the food, raw materials, and machines needed for the reconversion period. The United States is being asked to provide these credits on very generous terms.

After reconversion, the economic problem will still be serious. Certain important resources of the past are either gone or are uncertain. Britain once gained large profits from its shipping. Now the United States has the advantage in both shipping and air transport. Our Victory ships provide dangerous competition for the British, and our great fleet of air transport planes are ready to take over the world's airways.

The British estimate that they will have to increase the total of their exports by as much as 50 per cent if they are to keep a reasonable standard of living.

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS		
		British Goods	Foreign and Colonial goods	Total Exports
1936	£ 847,751,866	£ 440,604,879	£ 60,768,859	£ 501,373,738
1937	1,127,824,428	521,391,494	75,133,671	596,525,165
1938	919,518,933	470,755,320	61,524,646	532,279,966
1939	885,512,502	439,535,710	46,133,592	485,509,302
1940	1,099,868,877	413,084,205	26,188,957	439,273,162

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

	Area	Population
The United Kingdom	94,279	47,888,958
Self-Governing Dominions		
Canada	3,694,863	11,506,655
Australia	2,974,581	7,177,590
New Zealand	113,315	1,631,414
Union of South Africa	472,550	9,979,000
Eire	27,137	2,989,700
Colonies and Mandates		
Europe	124	289,067
Asia	1,724,079	394,953,808
Africa	3,358,747	53,046,730
North America	152,734	304,724
Central America	8,598	61,068
West Indies	12,897	2,446,107
South America	95,098	357,012
Australasia and Oceania	208,519	1,444,384

PRINCIPAL NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
COAST OF LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
PRINCE EDWARD I.
GOLD
OIL
COPPER
FURS
RADIUM SILVER
MAGNESITE GOLD SILVER LEAD
LEAD ZINC
COPPER GOLD SILVER
MOLYBDENUM
SALT
COAL
COPPER GOLD ZINC SILVER
COPPER ZINC GOLD
H.B.RY.
COAL GAS OIL
LEAD SILVER ZINC
OIL AND GAS
CLAY
LIGNITE
FISH
IRON
IRON ORE
C.P.RY.
C.N.RY.
T. & N.O.RY.
ZINC
LEAD GOLD ZINC SILVER NICKEL COPPER PLATINUM
COBALT
KAOLIN
GOLD COPPER
ASBESTOS
TUNGSTEN
ANTIMONY
FELDSPAR
COAL
GYPSUM
MAPLE PRODUCTS
MIXED FARMING
FRUIT GROWING
WHEAT GROWING
GRAZING AREAS
FOREST AREAS
WATER POWER
DEVELOPED
UNDEVELOPED
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES (CANADA)

Canada—Across An Undefended Border 2

A border 4,000 miles long—the longest undefended frontier in the world—is between the United States and Canada. In Canada, we have a bridge leading to Europe, for this self-governing Dominion is one of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Geographically, Canada has five main areas. The Pacific Coast Region has high mountains which cut off much rainfall from the Interior Plains. Through these Plains, the rivers run northward instead of southward toward present markets. The Canadian Shield is a vast region in which the farmer has no place. It has riches in water power, pulpwood, and minerals—all of which demand capital for development. This region is largely untouched. Great efforts are now being made to make use of these resources. The uranium for the atomic bomb came from Canada.

The St. Lawrence Valley, about the size of Indiana, has good farm land. The Maritime Provinces come into their own as ports for fishing and shipping, but only in the winter when the St. Lawrence ports are closed.

Population

Canada is unique in the distribution of population—geographically and racially. About 50 per cent of all the people live within 100 miles of the United States border. Fully 90 per cent of them are within 200 miles of that border.

The population includes people of British origin to the number of 5,381,071, and others of French origin to the number of 2,927,790. Canada has not been a melting pot. Its French have maintained their language and culture. Canada is a two-language country. Both French and English are official languages.

The French people, centering in Quebec, are loyal Canadians. They insist, however, upon making their own decisions on important subjects. During the war, a serious cleavage came when the government proposed to draft men for foreign service. Many French Canadians objected forcefully by refusing to obey draft orders.

Canadian Resources

Fully 80 per cent of Canada has not been thoroughly explored for resources. There are reasons to believe there may be huge deposits of valuable minerals in the rocks of the ancient Laurentian Shield. The southern strip of Canada in which most of the people live offers a wide assortment of important resources at present.

East of the Rocky Mountains are the great plains where wheat is the important crop. The forests are the basis for prosperous lumber, wood pulp, and paper industries. In Quebec and Ontario, extensive industries have been developed, with considerable expansion during the war. The oceans attract thousands of fishermen. The lonely northern forests attract the trappers who catch fur-bearing animals in what is perhaps the greatest game preserve on earth.

Mining is becoming more important each year. Ontario's "Porcupine Camp" produces gold. In Manitoba, copper is being mined. Most of the world's nickel is secured from Canadian mines in the Sudbury District of Ontario. The largest asbestos mines in the world are in Quebec. Near Lake Superior there are extensive iron deposits.

Canada has little coal, but great opportunities for water power. It is the water power that has brought the development of the aluminum industry and the wide expansion of wood pulp and paper mills.

Canadian exports for 1940, the last prewar year, were as follows:

Newsprint	151	million	dollars
Wheat	120	"	"
Lumber	68	"	"
Meat	63	"	"
Nickel	61	"	"
Wood pulp	61	"	"
Copper	40	"	"
Aluminum	32	"	"
Fish	30	"	"

Of these exports, 43 per cent went to the United Kingdom and 38 per cent to the United States.

Canadians have usually bought goods from the United States to a value much greater than that of their exports to us. This means that the balance has been heavily against Canada. The Canadians have had to look elsewhere, mostly to trade with England, for the money with which to pay the balance due the United States. People of the United States have invested some four billion dollars in Canadian industries. Dividends on this investment (about 200 million dollars in normal times) form another drain upon Canada's supply of our dollars.

Newfoundland

The island of Newfoundland is not part of Canada. At the close of World War I, it was made one of the self-governing dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In 1933, however, the little dominion fell into financial difficulties. The Treasury could not pay its bills and defaulted on a debt of about 90 million dollars.

The British then suggested that Newfoundland give up its dominion status. Once more it became a colony until it could be made self-supporting. The Newfoundland Parliament approved the step in 1933.

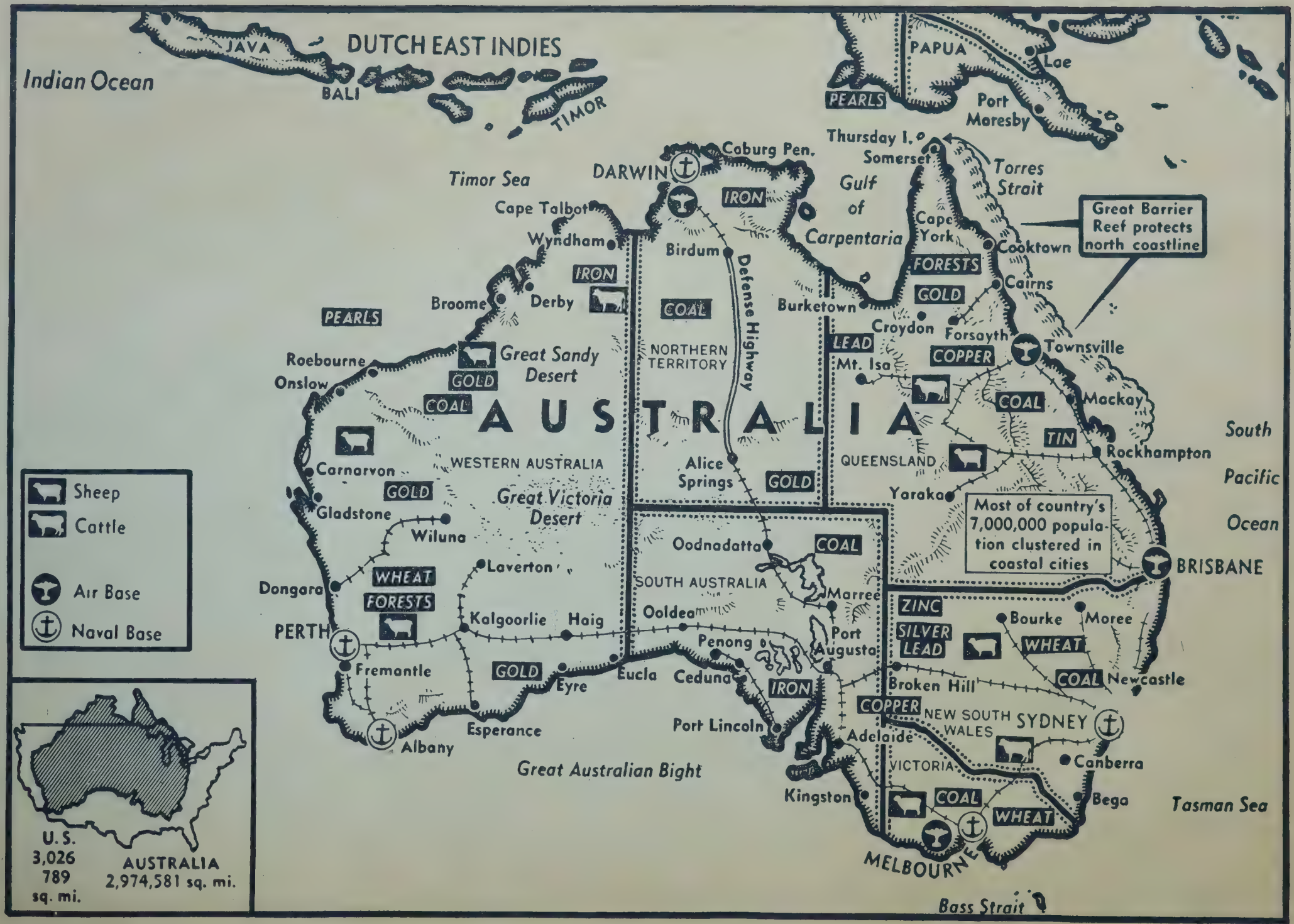
MAP QUIZ

1. The color tint on the map on page 13 indicates one resource is found over a greater area of Canada than any other resource. What is it?
2. Which three provinces could be called the "breadbasket" of Canada?
3. Which of Canada's mineral resources were of special importance to the war effort?
4. How do you account for location and direction of Canada's principal railroads?
5. What does the location of the developed water power tell you about the probable location of Canada's industries and chief cities?
6. Where are the chief fruit-growing regions located?
7. What resources does Canada have which we lack or of which we have only limited supplies?
8. Which resources are like our own, making trade between us difficult?

Australia—The Land Down Under 3

The only nation in the world that has a continent to itself is Australia. It lies "down under," south of the Equator and southeast of the Netherlands Indies. This continent is almost as large as the United States. Yet it has a population about equal to that of New York City—about one-twentieth of that of the United States. Geography provides many of the reasons for this scanty population.

Australia is isolated. It lies in the


Indian Ocean
JAVA
DUTCH EAST INDIES
BALI
TIMOR
PAPUA
Lae
PEARLS
Port Moresby
Thursday I.
Somerset
Torres Strait
Timor Sea
DARWIN
Caburg Pen.
IRON
Gulf of Carpentaria
Cape Talbot
Wyndham
Birdum
Defense Highway
Cape York
Cooktown
Great Barrier Reef protects north coastline
FORESTS
GOLD
Cairns
IRON
Broome
Derby
COAL
Burketown
PEARLS
Croydon
Forsayth
Townsville
LEAD
COPPER
Mt. Isa
Roebourne
Onslow
Great Sandy Desert
NORTHERN TERRITORY
GOLD
COAL
AUSTRALIA
COAL
Mackay
TIN
Rockhampton
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Alice Springs
GOLD
QUEENSLAND
Carnarvon
Yaraka
South Pacific Ocean
GOLD
Great Victoria Desert
Most of country's 7,000,000 population clustered in coastal cities
Gladstone
Wiluna
Oodnadatta
COAL
BRISBANE
Laverton
WHEAT
FORESTS
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Marree
Dongara
ZINC
Bourke
Moree
Ooldea
Kalgoorlie
Haig
Port Augusta
SILVER LEAD
WHEAT
PERTH
Penong
Fremantle
GOLD
Eucla
Ceduna
IRON
Broken Hill
COAL
Newcastle
Eyre
COPPER
NEW SOUTH WALES
SYDNEY
Esperance
Port Lincoln
Adelaide
Albany
Canberra
Great Australian Bight
VICTORIA
Kingston
COAL
Bega
Tasman Sea
WHEAT
MELBOURNE
Bass Strait
Sheep
Cattle
Air Base
Naval Base
U.S. 3,026 789 sq. mi.
AUSTRALIA 2,974,581 sq. mi.

midst of the Pacific, surrounded by water. There are few neighboring islands except to the northwest. It is 7,000 miles from the American continent.

Australia was not discovered until after 1600. The Dutch found it first, but allowed their claim to lapse as they could see no value in it. The English used this faraway land as a penal colony for many years.

Australia has more than its share of land not suited for crops. Fully 70 per cent of the continent is unproductive. For this reason, a very large part of the area of Australia is still sparsely populated.

A Marginal Country

Australia is a marginal country. The interior is so inhospitable that most of the people live along the edges. In fact, the vast majority live on or near the eastern and southeastern coasts, for the western shore is not favorable. One-third of the people live in the two great cities—Melbourne and Sydney.

Along the east coast are high, wooded mountains. Among these there are fertile plains and valleys. Behind these mountains, toward the west, is a vast region of grasslands. This great interior plain is suitable mainly for sheep and cattle raising. Australia produces more wool than any other part of the world.

Like the United States, Australia has a Far West, with a considerable desert region and some high mountains. In the western mountains are most of the mineral resources of the continent. Continuing the likeness to our own country, Australia has had its own "gold rush."

The city of Darwin, on the northern coast, is isolated from the rest of the country except by water. This isolation was an asset in the months when there was danger of a Japanese invasion. The invading force which might have taken Darwin would have had difficulty expanding its power to the rest of Australia. To the south was a formidable desert.

Through this desert there is the beginning of a railway. From Darwin, the builders pressed southward, but at Birdum they gave up. The desert was too much for them. At times, heavy rains made the country a swamp. At other times, there were great dust storms which buried the railroad structure. For 650 miles to Alice Springs, where the railroad begins again, the country defied traffic. During the war, it was essential that communications with Darwin be kept open. Against great odds, a fine all-weather road was built over these 650 miles.

Australia's Resources

Australia has gold. But for the Australians, wool is more valuable than gold. Normal production of wool brings in about $140,000,000 a year. Next in value of total output come wheat, grown in the East, and gold, mined in the West. On the plains there is a great dairy industry, with its production of meat, hides, and dairy products. From the mountains, the Australians mine silver, lead, copper, and tin. There is an abundance of coal and iron, sometimes side by side.

Manufacturing, most of which is centered in and around the capitals of the six states, was expanded to produce munitions of war. This experience will probably lead to the further development of a peacetime industry.

Animals in Isolation

Australia is notable for the many types of strange and exotic animals that thrive there. The kangaroo is most commonly known. There are also the water mole, birds which do not fly, rats with web feet, and insects more feared than are wild animals.

Perhaps the greatest nuisance is the common rabbit. A few of these little animals were imported into Australia to provide hunting for the people. On the wastes of interior Australia there were none of the animals which in other lands keep the rabbit population within bounds. Now there are so many rabbits that periodic campaigns are staged to kill them off. Since it is said that 40 rabbits eat as much as one sheep, the seriousness of the problem can be appreciated.

International Position

Australia is a self-governing part of the British Empire. As such, it took an active part in the war. It is now insisting upon taking an active part in the peace. Australia will have much to say about the future of Japan, and about the final settlement of the many territorial problems of the southwestern Pacific area.

Australia has territories outside her boundaries. One is Papua, or British New Guinea. Another, the Territory of New Guinea, was placed under mandate to Australia by the League of Nations. It includes the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands.

Facts and Figures

Australia

Area—2,974,581 square miles (about the size of the United States)

Population—7,016,449 (about the population of New York City)

Like the United States, Australia is a federal union, with the following subdivisions:

	Area in square miles	Population
New South Wales	309,432	2,770,348
Victoria	87,844	1,887,278
Queensland	670,500	1,015,927
South Australia	380,070	579,045
West Australia	975,920	465,916
Northern Territory	523,620	6,973
Capital Territory (like our District of Columbia)	940	12,263
Tasmania (an island south of Australia)	26,215	241,576

Capital of Australia—Canberra

Gov. General—Duke of Gloucester

Prime Minister—Joseph B. Chifley

MAP QUIZ

1. Into what states and territories is Australia divided?
2. Where are most of the large cities located?
3. Can you account for the lack of railroads in most parts of Australia?
4. Of what importance are Birdum and Alice Springs?
5. Locate the various resources of Australia. Do they help to explain the centers of population?
6. What is Australia's one large city on the northern coast?
7. How do Australia and the United States compare in area?
8. What is the capital city of Australia?
9. In what provinces are coal and iron found?

Key to Quiz on Page 48

1. France; 2. U. S.; 3. France; 4. Gr. Brit.; 5. U. S.; 6. France; 7. Gr. Brit.; 8. Gr. Brit.; 9. Netherlands; 10. U. S.; 11. U. S.; 12. Gr. Brit.; 13. Poland; 14. Russia; 15. China; 16. Poland; 17. Russia; 18. China; 19. Russia; 20. Greece; 21. Romania; 22. Australia; 23. Switzerland; 24. Russia; 25. Ecuador; 26. Bulgaria; 27. Canada; 28. Philippines; 29. Norway; 30. Yugoslavia; 31. Czechoslovakia; 32. Turkey; 33. India; 34. Korea; 35. Atlantic and Pacific; 36. Marmara and Aegean seas; 37. Mediterranean and Tyrrhenian seas; 38. Mediterranean and Gulf of Suez; 39. North Sea and English Channel; 40. Lakes Erie and Ontario; 41. Atlantic and Pacific; 42. North and Baltic seas; 43. Russia; 44. Spain; 45. Germany; 46. Italy; 47. France; 48. Norway; 49. Germany; 50. Russia; 51. China; 52. Burma; 53. India; 54. Argentina; 55. Turkey; 56. Head of Adriatic; 57. France and Germany; 58. Australia; 59. Africa; 60. Russia; 61. Siberia; 62. Aleutians; 63. Samoa; 64. India; 65. abundant; 66. abundant; 67. import; 68. import; 69. abundant; 70. import; 71. abundant; 72. import; 73. import; 74. import; 75. abundant; 76. abundant; 77. abundant; 78. abundant; 79. import; 80. import; 81. import; 82. abundant; 83. abundant; 84. abundant; 85. import; 86. import; 87. abundant; 88. import; 89. Japan; 90. Brazil; 91. Canada; 92. Gr. Brit.; 93. South America; 94. Texas; 95. East; 96. East; 97. North; 98. South; 99. North; 100. West.

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The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

***SOVIET RUSSIA** is composed of sixteen republics which are autonomous for many purposes. War has forced a more rigid centralizing of power in the Moscow government, as did the necessity for economic planning in the prewar years. Will the future trend be toward one nation or sixteen nations?*

THE great power of Soviet Russia to "take it" and "give it back" is shown by this map.

For two years after Hitler's attack upon Russia in June, 1940, the Nazi war machine plowed into Russian territory. They went from the Polish border to the Caucasus, a distance of more than 1,200 miles—as far as from the coast of South Carolina to the borders of Colorado.

The Nazis thus captured a major portion of the Soviet Union's food sources, mines, and factories. But the Russians fought on. At length, with the aid of lend-lease materials from the United States and Britain, the Russians pushed the Nazis back. By the end of 1944, the Russians had won the Baltic states and eastern Poland. They had taken Romania and Bulgaria out of the war. They were halfway through Hungary. They were thrusting into East Prussia, bringing the war to German soil.

Russia is the largest single nation in the world. Stretching from the Baltic Sea in Europe all the way to the Pacific, it has two and a half times the area of the United States. It is so large that the Russians could afford to "give away" one-tenth of their land when the Germans started their invasion of 1941. Using the time gained, Russia rallied its forces and finally drove the Germans from 200,000 square miles of Russian soil.

No other nation, in all probability, could sacrifice so much territory, with so many industries and so much farm land, and still have the resources to fight back. The Soviet Union is enormously big and rich in still undeveloped resources.

Russia in Europe

To understand Russia, it is necessary to know a little of the history of the last few decades. Until 1917, more than half of Russia's land was owned by landlords who had huge holdings. The peasants were shifted about from plot to plot, a system which was sure to result in soil robbing. The only objective was immediate production. Methods of agriculture were primitive. Practically no industry existed, except crude household manufactures. The people were illiterate and had no share in the government.

Then came the revolution of 1917. The land of the big landlords was confiscated. The experiment of state farms and coöperative farms was started. Then the Russians set out to become an industrial nation. For a decade, they kept their standard of living low in order to have the money to buy the needed machinery. Their accomplishments in the war show that they had a fair degree of success.

In Russia, then, many things are still new. The land system is new. The manufacturing industry is new. The system of government which the Russians set up is new. And Russia's participation in world affairs as an equal is also new.

Russia's Resources

Crops—European Russia extends from the frozen tundra along the Arctic to the semitropical lands between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Grains form the most important crops. Barley predominates in the northern zone. Oats and flax are grown in the next belt, which stretches westward from the Baltic. Farther south is the rye belt, and last come the great regions where spring and winter wheat are the staples.

Russia is able to produce enough food for all the people in spite of serious handicaps to agriculture. The climate is rigorous, and rain is not plentiful. Russia does not yet have a transportation system which permits the free flow of food from one part of the country to another. The old land system was bad for agriculture, and the Russians are just beginning to use modern methods. All these handicaps, except the scantiness of rain, can be overcome. Russia's food production will doubtless increase.

Minerals—Russia has vast mineral resources, many of which have not yet been touched. In the southeast is the great Baku oil field near the Caspian Sea. There are rich coal fields in the Donetz Basin and in the region just south of Moscow. There are important iron deposits in the Ukraine and in the Ural Mountains.

In the production of manganese, so necessary for steelmaking, Russia has first place in the world. Many other minerals are found in more or less abundance.

Manufacturing—Three important manufacturing areas have been developed in the last 25 years. The most important is in and about Moscow. The Donetz Basin is the greatest steelmaking center of Russia. The minerals of the Ural Mountains have attracted many industries to the region about Sverdlovsk. This Ural district was of great importance during the war. It was far from the line of German advance, even after the Ukraine industries were overrun by the Nazis.

Facts and Figures

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)

Area—8,819,791 square miles (one-sixth of the earth's land surface)

Population—192,695,710 (with 49 recognized nationalities)

Subdivisions—Eleven Soviet republics of prewar days, with five more formed from conquered lands: Finnish, Moldavian, Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian

Chief Cities:

Moscow	4,137,018
Leningrad	3,191,304
Kiev	846,293
Kharkov	833,432
Baku	809,347
Gorki	644,116
Odessa	604,223

Premier—Joseph Stalin

President—Mikhail Ivanovitch Kalinin

Commissar of Foreign Affairs—Vyacheslav Mikhailovitch Molotov

First Vice Commissar for Defense—Gregory K. Zhukov

Ambassador to the United States—Andrei A. Gromyko

United States Ambassador to Russia—Lieut. General Walter Bedell Smith

Russian Economic Theory

The Russian Revolution of 1917 did away with the Czar and the entire social system of the Czar's regime. Into this vacuum poured the communism of Lenin and Trotsky. Communism holds that all means of production—land, factories, mines, railroads—must be owned and operated by the government for the benefit of the group. None of these may be owned by private individuals or corporations to be run for private profit.

After some experiments with this theory in its extreme form, the Russians were led to accept many compromises. Small businesses may now be carried on. Wages and salaries are now scaled up and down to represent accomplishment. But the main principle of communism still holds firm. This is that the state must be the owner and operator of important businesses.

At the present time, most of the rest of the world believes that free private enterprise offers better results. This division has led to much friction. The Russians first held the theory that they could not be safe to carry on their experiment unless communism took root in the other nations. The Russians organized groups abroad to carry on revolutionary work and stir up strife. This missionary zeal caused almost universal dislike of the Russian Government.

Now, the Russians have solemnly stated that they have changed their policy. They no longer are to foment revolution abroad. Their efforts are to be expended in the development of their own great hinterland.

The Government of Russia

Russia is now divided into 16 subdivisions which, in theory at least, are self-governing. The needs of the program for industrial development, and then the needs of the war, have brought more and more power to the central government. The subdivisions are still called autonomous republics.

In the central government, there is a legislature called the Supreme Soviet. "Soviet" means council. This Supreme Soviet has two houses, the "Soviet of the Union" and the "Soviet of the Nationalities," roughly corre-

ATLANTIC OCEAN
Reykjavik
ICELAND
NORTH POLE
ARCTIC OCEAN
SPITSBERGEN
Nome
Dutch Harbor UNALASKA
ALEUTIA
0 500 1000 MILES
GREAT BRITAIN
London
NORTH SEA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
Murmansk
Paris
FRANCE
DENMARK
GERMANY
Berlin
BALTIC
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITH.
Leningrad
Archangel
Arctic Circle
Verkhoyansk
ATTU
KOMANDORSKIE
Petropavlovsk
SEA OF OKHOTSK
PACIFIC OCEAN
SIBERIA
U. S. S. R.
Warsaw
POLAND
Vologda
Smolensk
Moscow
Kiev
Rome
ITALY
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
BESSARABIA
UKRAINE
Odessa
Kharkov
Kuibyshev
Sevastopol
BLACK SEA
Rostov
VOLGA
Astrakhan
CAUCASUS
Ankara
TURKEY
Batum
Tiflis
MEDITERRANEAN
CYPRUS
SYRIA
Cairo
SUEZ CANAL
TRANS JORDAN
IRAQ
Baku
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
Krasnodar
Tashkent
Teheran
Bandar Shah
IRAN (PERSIA)
Bandar Shahpur
EGYPT
ARABIA
AFGHANISTAN
INDIA
TIBET
SINKIANG
URAL MTS.
OB
YENISEI
LENA
ALDAN
ANGARA
PROJECTED RAILROAD
Nikolaevsk
Komsomolsk
Sovetskaya Gavan
Kirensk
Khabarovsk
Amur
Taishet
Chita
Omsk
IRTYSH
Novosibirsk
Irkutsk
MANCHUKUO
Harbin
Hakodate
JAPAN
TANNU TUVA
Ulan Bator Khoto (Urga)
MONGOLIA
Hsinking
Vladivostok
Mukden
SEA OF JAPAN
Tokyo
Nagoya
Yokohama
Kobe
Osaka
LIAO TUNG PENINSULA
PORT ARTHUR
KOREA
Peiping
Tientsin
Paotow
Hami
YELLOW SEA
Sasebo
Nagasaki
Lanchow
Sian
Nanking
YANGTZE
Shanghai
EAST CHINA SEA
CHINA

sponding to our House and Senate. Members of both are elected by popular vote. All persons over 18 years of age have the vote.

The two houses, meeting together, elect the "Presidium," a group of executive officers with vast powers, and the "Council of People's Commissars" whose members head the executive departments.

The Russian Constitution, however, does not tell the whole story. Russia is a one-party nation. Only the Communist party is permitted to propose nominees for office. The organization of the Communist party dominates the government. There are only about 3,000,000 members of the Communist party at most—all chosen for party activity and political zeal. The party guards its membership rolls very closely. It is not easy to join. It is easier to be expelled.

The Communist Party

The party has a central executive committee which chooses a smaller group known as the "Politbureau," the Political Bureau. Until recently, Stalin held no important office except that of secretary of the central executive committee. Under pressure of war, he became chairman of the People's Commissars, and then Premier.

Since most officials of the government are from the party, it is clear that the party organization is more important than the formal government organization.

Relations with the United States were constantly strained in the years before 1926, for Trotsky led Russia into efforts to organize communism here. In that year, Stalin replaced Trotsky. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt finally recognized Russia by receiving Ambassador Troyanovsky, the Russians gave assurance that the old days were over. Under pressure of World War II, the two nations worked closely together. When Germany fell and the war pressure was relieved, differences began to appear. It may take months of discussion to bring the two nations to compromise agreements.

Russia in Asia

Beyond the Ural Mountains is Asiatic Russia, stretching across Asia to Vladivostok. There the winters are severe, but much of the country is like Canada's middle west. A belt of black earth, thousands of miles long, runs from east to west through the center. On this belt, grain and dairy products are produced, though only one-eighth of the arable land in Siberia is under cultivation. Through this central belt runs the Trans-Siberian Railroad. North and south of it are the lands of the lumbermen, the hunters, and the miners.

The north abounds in animals with valuable furs. Both north and south are rich in minerals, from iron and coal to gold. The coastal waters supply about one-fourth of Russia's fish. However, except for the fisheries, the riches of Siberia have only begun to be developed.

When Russia was undertaking development under the Five Year plans, Siberia came in for some attention. The possibility of a war against Japan was in the Russian mind even then. Siberia was developed to some extent as a bulwark. Some coal mines were opened along the Amur River near Vladivostok. Iron mines were developed along the Pacific. Oil is being produced on the island of Sakhalin. Iron and steel mills, oil refineries, and cement factories have been built in this far eastern land to make it self-supporting for war purposes. The goal was not quite reached when the Japanese war came.

Russia on the Arctic

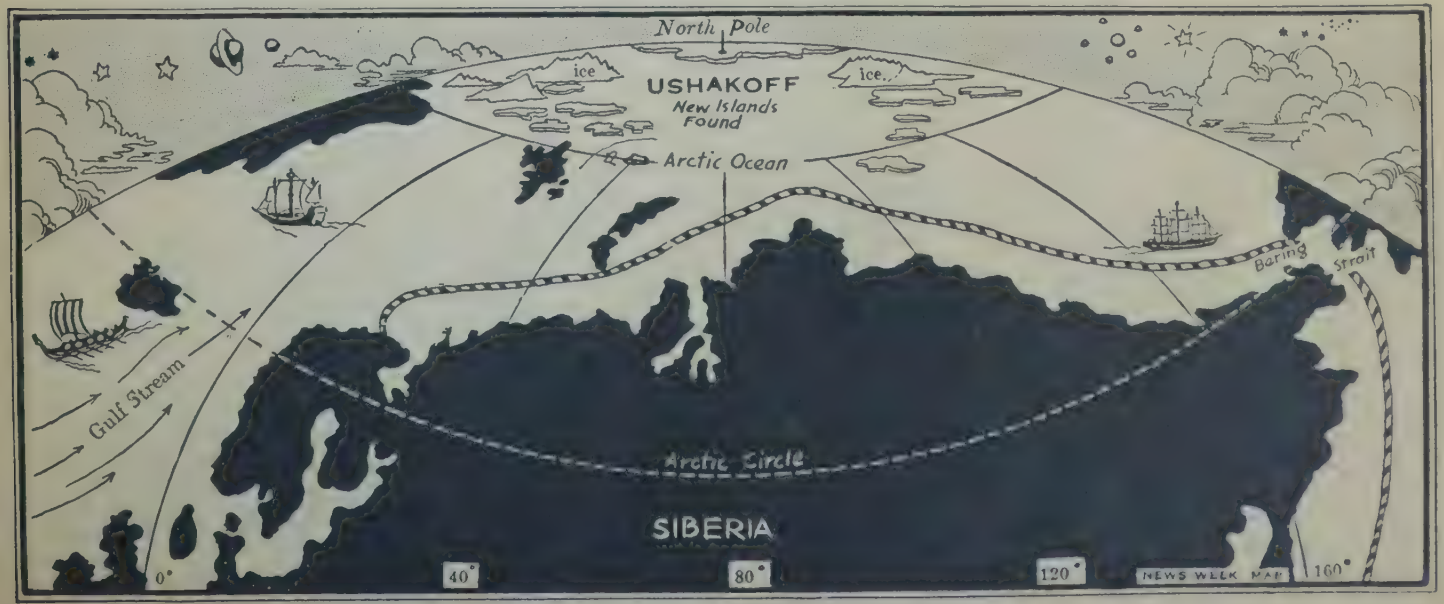
The map below shows the position of Russia's great land mass, both in Europe and in Asia. Until recently, few ships sailed the Arctic Ocean north of Siberia, for it was either frozen over for most of the year, or it had great moving ice floes which were a constant danger.

The Arctic has now been all but conquered. Soviet sailors and scientists, using icebreakers and expert meteorological information, have made a useful thoroughfare of it.

At the War's End

Russian territory and Russian influence have been expanded by the war. In the west, Russia took territory in Finland about Lake Ladoga and in the extreme north. Prewar Poland was cut by a line running south from Stettin, and Russia received the territory east of that line. Russia also took part of the seacoast of East Prussia as far as the city of Koenigsberg.

In the Far East, Russia probably will recover from Japan the southern half of the island of Sakhalin, which the Japs had taken in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905. Russia and China will share control of the Manchurian railways, giving a short cut to Vladivostok. Russia is to have access to Port Arthur.



The Pan-American Nations

BETWEEN the Rio Grande and Cape Horn lies what is commonly known as Latin America. In some ways it is a mistake to include the many different peoples and the many independent nations of this area under any one name. It is true, however, that most of the nations and islands south of us have their roots in Latin soil—either Spanish, Portuguese, or French. This very fact makes it difficult for many to understand the thoughts, methods, and hopes of their neighbors.

The Pan American Union, through which the independent nations south of Canada coöperate for certain purposes, includes 21 nations. These nations, alphabetically arranged, are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

This list includes only the independent nations. The story would not be complete without the inclusion of the bits of land that are still in colonial status. For instance, the United States Flag flies over Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The British flag flies over the Bahamas, Jamaica, Barbados, British Honduras, and British Guiana; the French, over Martinique and French Guiana; and the Dutch, over Curacao and Dutch Guiana. Note that these do not constitute a complete list of colonies, but are given only as examples.

For convenience, Pan America may be divided into four divisions: Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America.

Mexico, Our Nearest Neighbor 1

Mexico is about one-fourth as large as the United States. As the chart shows, a large part of the country is wasteland — deserts and swamps — for which no use has been found. About 16 per cent is still covered by forests. Some 39 per cent of the land is in a region of small rainfall and, thus, is good only for pasture. Only 8.5 per cent is good farm land.

To appreciate the topography of the land, we must remember that Mexico lies south of the western part of the United States. The great Rocky Mountain system extends into Mexico as two ranges—the Sierra Madre Oriental (eastern) and the Sierra Madre Occidental (western). Between the ranges there is a high central plateau.

Mexico is much nearer the Equator than we are. It is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer. The lowlands along both coasts are very warm. The Mexicans call these the hotlands. On the plateau, however, the climate changes with the altitude. The parts that have an altitude of 7,000 feet or over are temperate. The sun is warm and bright, but the climate is not tropical as would be indicated by the latitude.

Rainfall varies greatly in different parts of the country. The hot lowlands have heavy, almost tropical, rains. This is a region of tropical vegetation. The forests are thick and heavy, yielding rubber, chicle (for chewing gum), and mahogany. Orchids grow wild. Bananas, coffee, and rice are common.

On the central plateau, the rains are adequate but not so heavy. People there grow corn, beans, potatoes, and wheat.

The northern part of Mexico gets little rain. This is true of Lower California, and of the Mexican states which border the United States. This land is suitable only for pasture, like much of our own western land. Some parts, as in our West, are desert.

In spite of the relatively small amount of arable land, there are 19,000,000 people in Mexico. In population, it is second only to Brazil among the Latin American nations. The capital, Mexico City, is the third city of Latin America, being topped only by Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

Mexico's Mineral Resources

Mexico is rich in mineral resources. It has been estimated, however, that only a tenth of those resources have been touched, and even that tenth has not been fully exploited. Many minerals are beyond the reach of roads and railroads, and can be reached only by burro.

There are stories of hillsides showing thick veins of pure lead from which the Indians chisel bullets; of mountainsides of anthracite coal; of rivers that run red as blood with iron oxides near by; of oil that ruins mountain streams for human use. Such stories encourage Mexicans to hope for the discovery of many new deposits in the future.

Mexico has been rich in silver and gold since the days of the Spanish conquerors. Recently more attention has been paid to copper, lead, zinc, tin, mercury, and the other metals that have been strategic war necessities.

The oil deposits of Mexico are rich. The industry has been developed very rapidly during the last 50 years. The most important fields at present are around Tampico, along the Gulf Coast. At one time, Mexico was the world's second largest producer of oil. Now some of the wells have run dry, and production has fallen to seventh place.

Mexico's History

To appreciate Mexico, we must understand its history as well as its geography. Mexico was first visited by Spanish adventurers, the conquistadores. These men came for gold, and they destroyed the Maya, Aztec, and other Indian civilizations, some of which had reached a high level of culture. The Spaniards did not drive the Indians out. They kept the natives as slaves in the mines that produced the riches. Later, they worked them on the great haciendas, or ranches, which were carved out of the Mexican plains.

Spaniards and Mexicans mixed and created a people called the "mestizos." Today there are about a million white people in Mexico, four million Indians, and fifteen million mestizos.

Like many other sections of Latin America, independence came to the Mexicans before the people were trained in self-government. Mexico had many revolutions in its first century of independence. Progress was slow in both politics and material things. The mass of the people have lived in poverty. They have lacked the technical skill needed for industrial development. The country has lacked capital with which to develop its resources. The old hacienda system extended down into modern times, with great estates in the hands of a few persons, and with a great peon population.

The Revolution of 1910

Most Mexican revolutions have been merely illegal attempts of the "outs" to seize the power. In 1910, however, came "The Revolution." Its purpose was to make a fundamental change in Mexican life. The movement was a success, and the changes which followed brought tension between the United States and Mexico for a number of years.

It was not until 1917 that the Mexicans wrote a new constitution to embody their new ideas. This constitution gave the government power to take land from large owners and redistribute it to the landless peasants. It also gave the government power to take back mineral and other subsoil rights that had been granted to foreign investors. It forbade churches to own property except for purely religious purposes, thus ruling out operation of schools, hospitals, etc., by religious bodies.

When successive Presidents of Mexico carried out the provisions of this constitution, much friction resulted. Many large estates were owned by American citizens. The question arose as to when these American-owned properties were to be paid for and how much was to be paid. When the government expropriated oil fields and mineral concessions held by our corporations, appeals were made to our Government.

The United States accepted the principle of expropriation with payment. After some years of negotiation, the time and amount of payment were agreed upon. Many Americans were dissatisfied, but the principle was maintained that force would not be used to further the interests of our citizens in Mexico. Relations between the two countries have been friendly in recent years, and Mexico coöperated wholeheartedly in the war against the Axis.

The Islands Of the Caribbean 2

North of Panama is the Caribbean Sea. This is almost a "closed sea." It is hemmed in on the north and east by a ring of highly important islands. These islands constitute the defense of America's life line—the route through the Panama Canal.

This island ring begins on the west with Cuba. Next comes the island once known as Hispaniola, and which holds two nations, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. These three are independent nations. From Puerto Rico around to Trinidad, off the shore of Venezuela, the islands are colonies of the United States, Great Britain, or France.

Puerto Rico is the largest of the United States colonies in the West Indies. It is 95 miles long and 35 miles wide. In this small area live 1,869,255 people.

The one great crop is sugar, and Puerto Rico suffers all the disadvantages of other islands which have a one-crop economy. The island produces some citrus fruit, pineapples, tobacco, and coffee. The great population on a limited land space has resulted in poverty among great sections of the population. The United States is making a serious attempt to remedy the situation.

The Virgin Islands, purchased by

the United States from Denmark, include the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, with about 50 smaller and uninhabited islets. The three main islands total only 133 square miles. Their chief value to the United States lies in their control of the Anegada Passage from the Atlantic to the Caribbean Sea.

The table on this page gives elementary facts about these Caribbean lands and about the others, mostly European colonies, which extend from the Virgin Islands southward to the coast of South America.

The Strategic Passages

Our defense of the Panama Canal is based upon our being able to discover and stop an attacking force at the passages through the ring of islands. The four westerly passages are now well under control. The Florida Strait and Yucatan Channel are dominated by bases on Key West and Guantanamo Bay. The Windward Passage is close to the large Guantanamo base. The Mono Passage adjoins Puerto Rico. The Anegada Passage is controlled by bases in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The Southern Passage was a matter of some concern during the war, for the islands there are far apart and there were no large bases from which fleets might operate. A new base was developed on Trinidad.

The Dutch colonies of Curacao, Aruba, and Bonaire are just off the shores of Venezuela. They are important in that Venezuelan oil is taken to them for refining. They were subject to submarine attack during the war, and were taken under United States protection.

Between Mexico And South America 3

South of Mexico lie the six little republics which make up what we know as Central America. These are Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. None is large or strong. Yet the United States has always been concerned with all that happened there.

This interest is due to the fact that these republics are very near to us. Since the opening of the Panama Canal, we have had another interest. All Central America is within the Panama Canal defense zone. Everything that happens there affects the defense of the Canal.

Our people may not know these six republics very well. Our Government has known them intimately for many years.

Facts and Figures

	Political Status	Area	Population
Cuba	Independent	44,164	4,227,597
Haiti	Independent	10,700	3,000,000
Dominican Republic	Independent	19,325	1,655,779
Puerto Rico	U. S. Territory	3,435	1,869,255
Virgin Islands	U. S. Territory	113	24,889
Leeward Islands	English	422	93,130
Guadeloupe	French	688	304,209
Martinique	French	385	246,712
St. Lucia	English	233	69,737
Barbados	English	166	195,548
Trinidad	English	1,862	473,455
Bahamas	English	4,404	68,903
British Guiana	English	89,480	332,898

Guatemala

Guatemala, next to Mexico in position, is about the size of New York State. It ranks second among Central American nations, only Nicaragua being larger. Guatemala is first in population, 60 per cent of the people being of pure Indian blood.

Most of this nation is mountainous. There are many volcanoes and hot springs. On each side of the mountains, on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts, is a region of hot, rainy lowlands. These lowlands are tropical, and here are the banana and coffee plantations where the most impor-

tant exports are produced. The people live chiefly on corn, beans, wheat, rice, and the starchy plantain.

Before World War II, Guatemala sold 90 per cent of its exports to the United States. Fully 75 per cent of all Guatemala's purchases abroad came from the United States.

Honduras

Honduras, an odd-shaped country, has 350 miles of coast line on the Atlantic, but only 80 miles on the Pacific. It is about the size of Pennsylvania, and has just over a million people.

Most of the people live in the highlands which cover a large part of the country. There is a coastal plain where there are great banana plantations. Honduras, in normal times when shipping is available, is the greatest banana producer of Central America. It exported some 13 million stems a year, mostly to the United States.

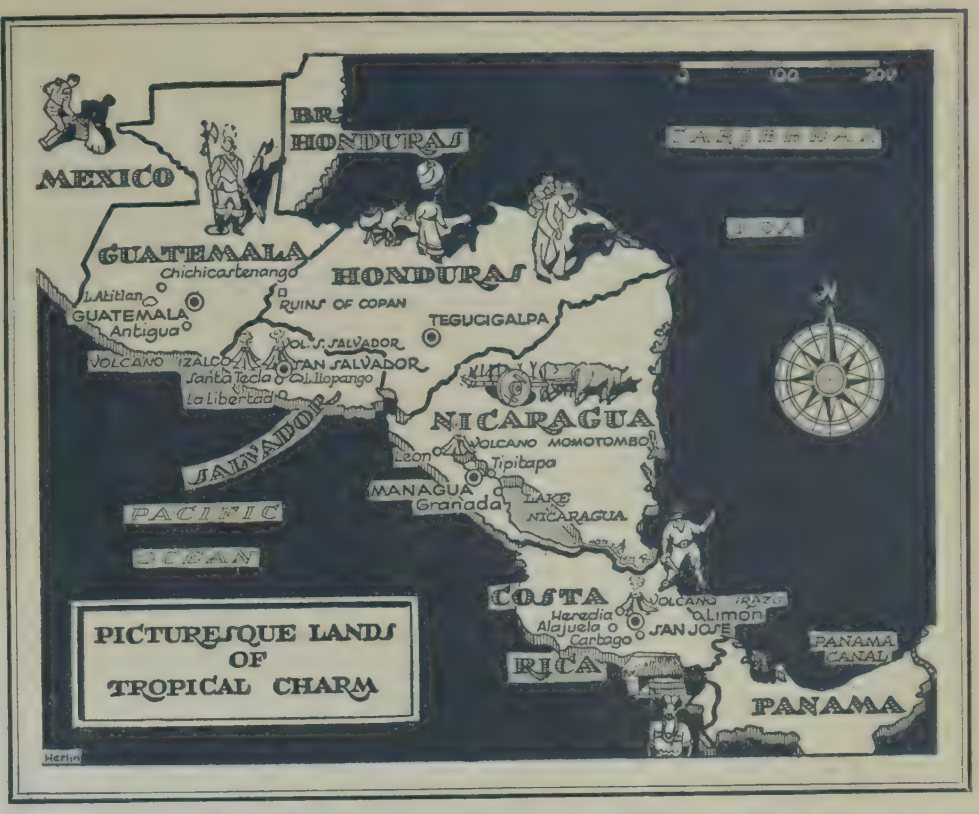
Honduras is still largely undeveloped. There are mountain streams which might produce much water power. The country is known to have copper, iron, zinc, antimony, lead, and oil. When exploited, these resources might become the basis for industry.

Honduras has jumped in a very few years from the oxcart to the airplane stage. There are few roads or railroads. Yet the country now has more than 30 airports. Tegucigalpa, the capital, has no railroad connection at all. It is, however, linked to the outside world by airways. The city may be an important stop on the air routes from the United States to South America.

Nicaragua

Nicaragua, the largest Central American country, is another undeveloped land. It lies in one of the earthquake zones. In 1931, its capital, Managua, was almost completely destroyed by earthquake and fire.

Nicaragua has been hampered by a turbulent political history. Since it won its independence from Spain in 1921, it has had many violent revolutions. These have invited foreign interference. In 1912, it was necessary for the United States to land marines in Nicaragua to bring order and to ward off action by European powers. Our forces remained for many years. They prevented revolution and made financial stability possible.



Nicaragua has been of particular importance to us for two reasons. By treaty with the government of Nicaragua we:

Gained a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca, off the west coast. This privilege caused friction in Central America, for El Salvador and Honduras also face the Gulf of Fonseca. A nation having a base in the Gulf might bring pressure against all adjoining states. Honduras and El Salvador held that they should have been consulted.

Gained the right to build another interoceanic canal across Nicaragua. In the period before World War II, we were finding that the Panama Canal was operating to full capacity. Many Americans think that an alternative canal should be built. This would carry the extra load and provide insurance if accident should block the Panama route.

From the Atlantic, the proposed canal through Nicaragua would use the San Juan River (between Nicaragua and Costa Rica). Lake Nicaragua would simplify the construction through the interior.

We still have these canal rights. It is possible that we may exercise them some day.

The geography of Nicaragua shows three regions: (1) the Mosquito Coast, which is banana country; (This name comes from the Misskito Indians, not from the insect.) (2) the sparsely populated hills and mountains, where mining may some day develop; (3) the West Coast lake and volcano region where most of the people live. This is a farming region which exports much coffee.

Costa Rica

Costa Rica has the interesting record of having declared war on Japan before the United States acted. Its Congress met early on the morning of December 8, 1941, while ours met a few hours later.

Columbus named Costa Rica (rich coast) when he saw it in 1502. The Spaniards did not find gold and silver. Also, they did not find a large native population to do the work. Hence, the first settlers staked out small farms and did most of their own work. Today, Costa Rica is a land of small holdings.

The people live chiefly in the central highlands. The country has only about 650,000 population, but the highlands constitute one of the most densely populated regions of Central America. Most of the people are pure Spanish.

The soil is fertile. There is a prosperous modern dairy and livestock industry. For food, there are corn, beans, rice, and potatoes. The most important export crop is coffee. Costa Rica was the first Central American land to take up coffee raising in a big way. In 1941, it produced 442,000 bags, almost half of which went to the United States. Bananas form another important export.

SOUTH AMERICA
VENEZUELA
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHILE
ARGENTINA
BRITISH GUIANA
DUTCH GUIANA
FRENCH GUIANA
URUGUAY
Amazon R.
Nitrates
Farm Lands
Grazing Lands
Forest Areas
Agriculturally Unproductive
Bx - Bauxite
Cu - Copper
D - Diamonds
Mn - Manganese
0 500 1000
MILES

El Salvador

It is hard to imagine a nation that is only 170 miles long and 60 miles wide. This is the size of El Salvador. Yet this little country is densely populated, and is one of the most progressive of all the Central American republics.

El Salvador has a low plain some 15 miles wide along the Pacific. These "hot lands" have heavy tropical vegetation and deep forests. There are balsam forests which furnish a base for many medicines.

The interior is mountainous. Some of the mountains are active volcanoes. The whole country is subject to earthquakes. San Salvador, the capital, has several times been destroyed.

In the interior, the climate is cool because of the elevation. There is abundant rainfall, and coffee, sugar, tobacco, and rice are grown. There have been experiments with wheat and cotton.

Economic development of El Salvador is advanced over its larger neighbors. There are good roads and railways. The Panama Canal helped this country develop trade with the United States.

Panama

The Isthmus of Panama is the neck joining the two continents. Being farthest into the tropics, Panama was once greatly feared for its malaria, yellow fever, and other tropical diseases. With the help of our knowledge and money, it has been made safe and healthful.

The people of Panama are of many races. Half are of mixed blood. Spanish is the national language, but many other languages and dialects are spoken.

Like the other Central American countries, Panama's chief crop is bananas. Other resources are not developed. Panama is believed to have deposits of manganese, lead, coal, bauxite (for aluminum), and copper. The United States has been aiding experiments with the growing of rubber and abaca.

Panama is vital to the United States because of the Canal. President Theodore Roosevelt negotiated a treaty with Panama (which had revolted from Colombia) by which we leased the land (about five miles on either side of the Canal) forever. We made a first payment of $10,000,000 and we now pay about $250,000 rent in gold each year.

Ten Nations Of South America 4

South America is a great continent with ten independent and proud nations, as well as the British, French, and Dutch colonies in the Guianas. We talk much about friendly relations with the ten republics. Yet we find it difficult to bring about those friendly relations. During the war, most of the Latin nations were forced into intimate dealings with the United States in self-defense. Now that the danger of invasion has passed, there are already indications that effort will be needed if the spirit of coöperation is to be kept.

One important reason for this difficulty is that we do not recognize the obstacles that have to be overcome. Some of these obstacles are as follows:

Distance—A north-south line from the tip of Florida will barely touch the Pacific coast of South America. This indicates that South America stretches eastward toward Africa and Europe. A port in Spain is closer to Buenos Aires than is New York. Rio de Janeiro is 5,493 miles from New York, while Liverpool, England, is only 3,707 miles from Rio.

In the simple matter of geographic distance, much of South America is closer to the trade and cultural centers of Europe than to us.

Language—The people of Brazil speak Portuguese. The other peoples of South America speak Spanish. Few of our people understand either of these languages.

Culture—In ways of thinking and in ways of doing things, the people of South America, with their Latin culture and tradition, are very different from our own people. Few of us take the trouble to understand this difference.

Government—South American nations gained their independence in the years before 1822 after centuries of colonial existence. The people of South America had, in general, no experience in self-government in 1822. With independence, each nation adopted a constitution somewhat similar to ours—a sincere tribute to the United States. But they have had to learn, often through bitter experience, how to operate those constitutions in a democratic way. The lesson has not yet been learned perfectly.

We find it hard to understand the problems of peoples who are trying to conduct democratic governments when the masses are still illiterate and have not yet learned the fundamental principles of a democratic election.

Geography—A few simple geographic facts bring out the ways in which South America is different from our continent.

The Equator runs through the Amazon Valley of Brazil, and through

Facts and Figures*

Country	Area	Population	Capital	President
Colombia	439,828	8,701,816	Bogotá	Alberto Camargo
Ecuador	125,000	3,085,871	Quito	Velasco Ibarra
Peru	503,435	7,395,687	Lima	José Luis Bustamente Rivero
Chile	286,396	5,178,260	Santiago	Juan Antonio Rios
Venezuela	352,170	3,996,095	Caracas	
Brazil	3,286,170	41,565,083	Rio de Janeiro	Eurico Gaspar Dutra
Uruguay	72,153	2,146,545	Montevideo	Juan José Amézaga
Paraguay	169,266	1,014,773	Asuncion	Higino Morinigo
Bolivia	416,040	3,533,900	La Paz	Gualberto Villarroel
Argentina	1,079,965	13,709,238	Buenos Aires	

*Courtesy Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

MAP QUIZ

1. What resources entirely lacking in the United States has South America?
2. What resources of which we have an insufficient supply does South America have?
3. For what resources of South America have we no need?
4. The color on the map indicates land use. What may we gather as to the advanced or retarded development of South America?
5. Which nations of South America are on the Equator?
6. Since the map shows the location of no cities, readers should consult a political map to become familiar with at least a few important centers. Locate Pará; Santos; Rio de Janeiro; Buenos Aires; Montevideo; Santiago; Iquique; Callao; Lima; Guayaquil; Quito; Bogotá; Caracas; Sucre; Antofagasta.

the nation of Ecuador. A great zone of South America is tropical, much of it covered by junglelike growth. In the Amazon Valley, there are rubber trees in abundance, but they are growing wild in the jungle. Both transportation and labor supply are inadequate. The difficulty of collecting the rubber and getting it out of the jungle is so great that Brazil cannot compete with the Far East and its domesticated rubber.

The tropical lands do produce many things which we cannot grow in our country—coffee, cacao, quinine, tropical fruits. Brazil is our chief source of coffee. The port of Santos in Sao Paulo is the greatest coffee port of the world.

The Pacific Nations

Four nations stretch down the Pacific shore of South America—Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile. Most of the area of these nations is taken by the high ranges of the Andes Mountains. In many places, there are rich mineral deposits—copper, silver, gold, etc. Mining these minerals demands capital, and the peoples of South America have had neither the capital nor the scientific knowledge to do the job themselves. They have needed help from abroad.

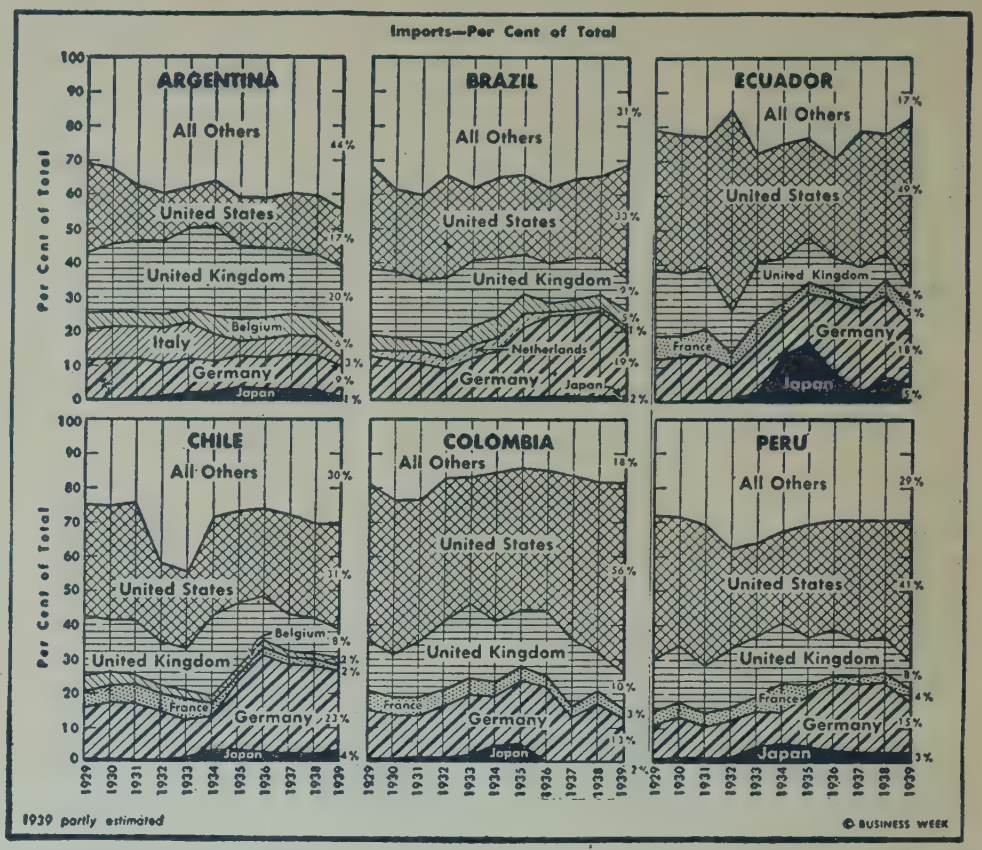
Complications have arisen from this fact. Foreign capitalists have competed for valuable concessions, and have tried to enlist their governments as helpers. The United States, basing its policy on the Monroe Doctrine, has objected to activity by foreign governments. Another tension has arisen between the foreign firms and the peoples of the South American countries, who see their resources being mined for the profit of foreigners.

The Temperate Nations

South of Paraguay lie Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay. These countries are in the temperate zone. They are farthest in actual distance from the United States. Their people, reacting to the temperate climate, are likely to be more energetic than those of the tropics.

Geographic control over commerce, notably distance and climate, emerges from the following table for 1938 trade:

Per Cent of Imports from U. S.		Per Cent of Exports to U. S.
71	Cuba	76
58	Mexico	67
52	Central America	67
56	Venezuela (Oil to Dutch for refining)	13
24	Brazil	34
34	Peru	27
28	Chile	16
17	Argentina	9
12	Uruguay	4



Who Sells to Latin America?

A combination of all these factors helps to explain the unfortunate position into which Argentina maneuvered herself in recent years. The nation naturally looked to Europe for markets. Proud and ambitious to lead, the Argentine leaders long resented the overpowering strength of the United States as the leader in this Hemisphere. Now that Brazil has gone into the leadership of the South American nations, Argentina is particularly aggrieved. We may add to these factors a political youthfulness which is not yet able to make the government respond to the wishes of the great masses of people.

The Next Steps

The great need of South America is a more balanced economy—more industry to support the agriculture and mining. The development of heavy industries, however, will be difficult. The rich mineral deposits of the continent do not include coal. As yet, capital for development must come from abroad.

Some progress was made during World War II. Much United States money was sent to South America, particularly to Brazil, to help establish new industries. Just recently, Brazil has begun to operate some great new steel plants. For a long time, however, scarcity of coal will hamper industry. South America will have to import manufactured goods and machine tools, as well as coal. These goods will have to be paid for with the products of South America—unless credits are given in the United States with slight hope of eventual repayment.

To pay for foreign goods, Brazil and Colombia depend heavily upon coffee. Venezuela has an abundance of oil. The Pacific nations have minerals in their mountains. The southern states, particularly Argentina, have only grain and cattle in abundance as a basis for export trade.

If we understand these facts, we have gone a long way toward an appreciation of the obstacles which lie in the pathway of hemisphere solidarity.

The Stories Told by Maps

DURING the next few years, the maps of most of the world will have to be entirely redrawn. Millions of people have become more map conscious during the war. They will study the new maps with eagerness. It will help their appreciation of maps, and of the map maker's art, if they think carefully about the difficulties which the artist meets.

The maker of maps of parts of the earth's surface has one difficulty from which he can never escape. He must try to depict a curved surface on a piece of flat paper. The problem of showing the truth is much simpler if he can use a sphere. He then can show areas of land and water masses, the shapes of land masses, the directions and distances, and all the other facts that readers want.

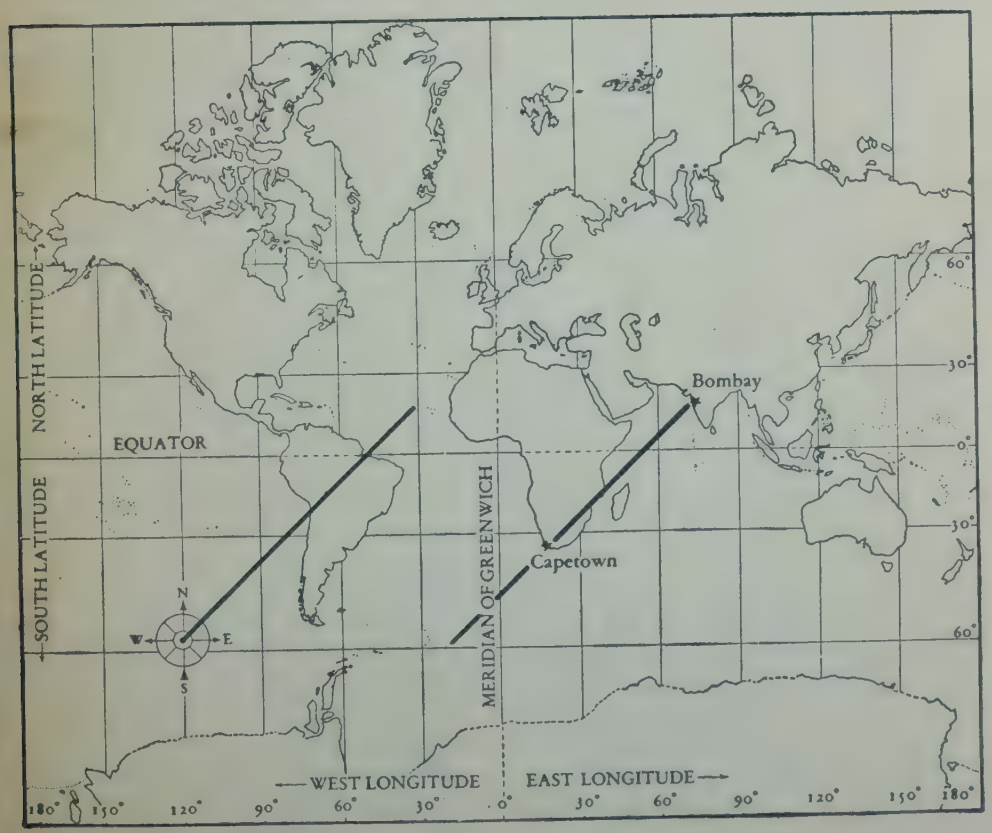
When, however, he tries to flatten out the curved surface, something is twisted out of shape or out of size. If he draws a map in which relative areas are shown correctly, directions and shapes are likely to be awry. A map cannot have every feature perfect if it attempts to place a curved surface on a piece of flat paper.

The result has been the making of different kinds of maps for different purposes. Sailors were among the very first to find maps essential, and the first need of a sailor is a map on which directions are perfect. He wants to lay a ruler between the spot where he is and the spot where he wants to go, and he wants the line made by that ruler to show him the exact course that he must steer.

The Globe on a Flat Map

The favorite map of the sailor is the Mercator Projection. This is a map invented by a Fleming named Gerhard Krämer, who called himself Mercator (Latin for merchant). A simple Mercator Projection of the world is pictured on this page. The parallels and meridians are all straight lines at right angles to one another. They are not curved as they are on other projections.

On the Mercator Projection, directions are perfectly shown. A sailor wishing to sail from Cape Town to Bombay draws the line as on the map. He can measure just how many degrees east of north he will have to sail to reach his destination. But there are serious inaccuracies in this map for the average person. It does not show correctly the relative sizes of two land masses, unless they happen to be in exactly the same latitude. Note the size of Alaska in relation to that of Mexico on the Mercator Projection. Then look at a globe and see the actual comparative size.



Mercator Projection of the World

Example of Mercator distortion. Outlines on left are from Mercator map. Small black form shows actual size of Greenland in relation to South America.

To make this fact clearer, we have taken Greenland and South America from the Mercator map and placed them side by side. Greenland appears to be larger than South America. Actually, by comparison, Greenland is the size of the little black outline to the right.

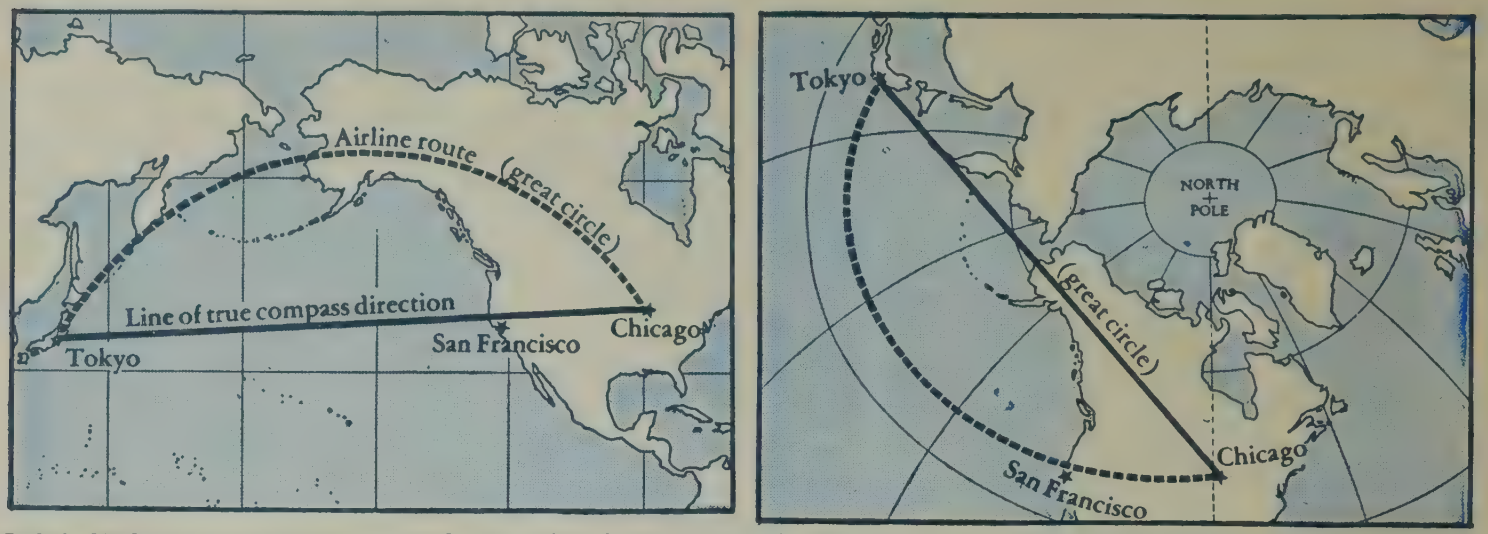
This characteristic fault of the Mercator map has been stressed because so many commonly used maps are of this type. They give a very misleading impression of sizes.

The Airman's Map

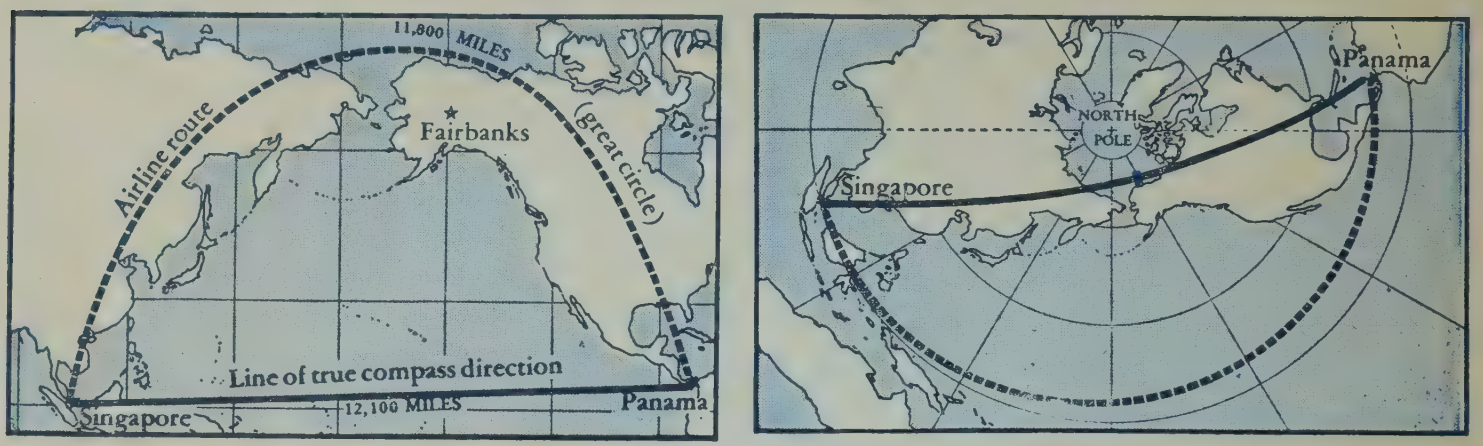
A more recent type of map is known as the Azimuthal Equidistant Projection. This is a map upon which distances between points can be measured accurately. It looks strange to many of us because it does not necessarily have the North Pole at the top and the South Pole at the bottom. It may have any point as its center. Those pictured on the next page are centered at the North Pole.

This map introduces an expression that is becoming well known. It is the "great circle route." The expression "great circle" is familiar to all students of solid geometry. If we take a ball and slice a piece of it away, the mark made on the surface is a circle. Sometimes the circle is small, when we cut only a little of the ball away. If our cut goes right through the center, the circle made on the surface is the largest that can be made. We call this a great circle of the sphere. Note that there are millions of great circles on a ball, for we can cut it in half in millions of directions. The Equator is a great circle. All the meridians are great circles. If the earth were cut in half by a line, part of which ran from New York to Berlin, that line would be a great circle.

The importance of the great circle appears when we learn that the short-



FROM CHICAGO TO TOKYO: ***In each case the shortest route is the great circle. Mercator Projection on left; Azimuthal Equidistant Projection on the right.***



FROM SINGAPORE TO PANAMA: ***The great circle distance and true compass direction differ by only 300 miles. At right is possible air route drawn on a Polar Azimuthal Projection.***

est distance between any two points on a sphere is along the arc of the great circle through them. The airplane pilot who wants to take the shortest route must follow the great circle.

The next step is to find a map which makes it easy to find that great circle route. The Azimuthal Projection is such a map. The map on the cover of this book is based on an Azimuthal Projection centered at Detroit. A straight line drawn from Detroit—the center of the map—to any place on the map will give the great circle route to that second place. The Mercator Projection permits us to find the course to be followed by a traveler to insure arriving at his destination, but it will not show the shortest course.

The straight line drawn on this map will not necessarily be over the great circle.

Our illustrations show the characteristics of these two projections. A pilot starting from Chicago to go to Tokyo would go by one route if he followed the Mercator Projection on the left. This line does not show the shortest route. That shortest route, by way of the great circle route, can be charted on an Azimuthal Projection which is centered at the point of departure.

An Azimuthal Projection that is centered at the North Pole is useful for all students. Most of the earth's land masses lie north of the Equator. This type of map shows clearly the picture of three-fourths of the earth's lands.

In days when one could get from continent to continent only by vessels on the sea, it was not important to have such a Polar Projection. Ships could not navigate the arctic seas. Now we are developing air transport, and planes cross the arctic regions as easily as they do the tropics. In the new air age, the polar regions of the North are likely to become the center of our geographic thinking. The Arctic Ocean has already been called the "Mediterranean of the Air Age," as important as the Mediterranean was to the ancients. Cities that lie on the great circle routes of this area are likely to be boom cities of tomorrow.

But every map has its faults, and the Azimuthal Projection also has its faults. As you go farther and farther from the center of the map, land areas lose their real sizes and shapes. If we want to see land areas in their proper relationship as to size, we may secure another type of map known as the Equal Area Projection. These are likely to be used to compare distribution of such items as population, coal production, wheat acreage, number of telephones, and the like.

Essential Map Facts

No flat map is completely accurate in all respects. Only a globe shows areas, shapes, directions, and distances correctly.

Each kind of flat map is usually designed for a particular purpose.

The airplane has changed man's need in regard to maps, and the air-age man must make and learn to interpret maps that meet his new needs.

The World's Resources 1

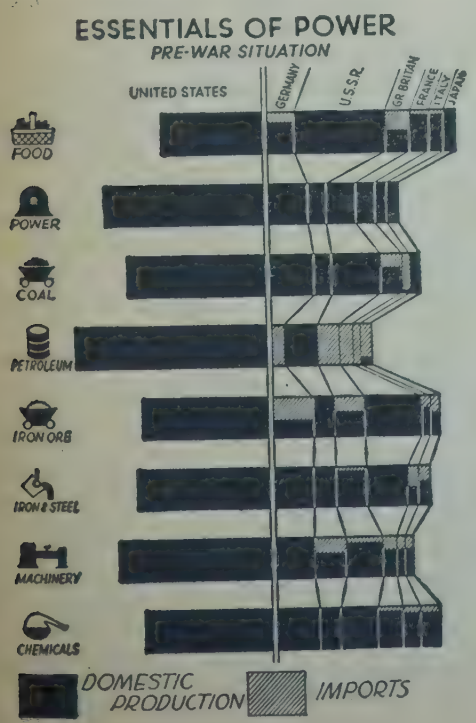
In the Atlantic Charter, President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister Churchill said:

"They [their countries] will endeavor, with due respect for existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

It is interesting to note that the world of 1945 is wrestling with the same problem which troubled the nations of centuries ago.

The shell of the earth contains immense wealth. It has enough minerals to supply the needs of everybody. The soil of the earth will produce vegetation in amounts great enough to supply all needs for food and raw materials. Yet two-thirds of the people of the world are undernourished. Wars have been fought because some peoples feared shortage of the raw materials they thought they needed. In our one world, is there not enough of everything?

The reason for this want in the midst of plenty is that the resources of the earth are not evenly distributed over its surface. Great amounts of some commodities, such as iron, coal, copper, and oil, are concentrated in certain definite and limited areas. Certain plants, such as cotton, rubber, and hemp, grow only where climate and soil are favorable.



WORLD-WIDE PRODUCTION OF ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS*

Key to production volume: ★ Large ● Medium ▲ Small

	Argentina	Australia	Belgian Congo	Bolivia	Brazil	British Malaya	Burma	Canada	Chile	China	Cuba	Egypt	France	Germany	Great Britain	Guianas	Hungary	India-Ceylon	Iran-Iraq	Italy	Japan	Mexico	N. E. I.	North Africa	Norway	Peru	Philippines	Poland	Portugal	Roumania	Sweden	South Africa	Thailand	Turkey	U. S. A.	U. S. S. R.	Venezuela	Yugoslavia
Aluminum Ore					▲								★			★	★			★		★	●				★							★	●		★
Antimony		▲		●						★										▲		★												▲	●		●
Chromite					▲						●							●			●						●				★		★	▲	★		●
Coal		▲			▲			▲	▲	▲			●	★	★	●	▲	▲		▲	●	▲	▲		▲		●			▲		▲	★	★			
Copper		▲	●	▲			▲	★	★		▲			▲				▲			●	▲			▲	▲					▲	★		★	●		▲
Cotton	▲		▲		●		▲			●		●						★	▲	▲	●	▲					▲			▲				★	★		
Iron Ore		▲			▲	▲			▲	▲	▲		★	●	●			●		▲	●	▲		★	▲			▲			★	▲			★	★		
Lead	▲	★		▲			●	★					▲	●	▲							★		▲		●						▲			★			
Manganese				●						▲	▲			●				☆		▲				▲									★			▲	★		
Nickel				▲		▲	★																		▲											★		
Petroleum																			●			●	●								●					★	★	★	
Rubber			▲		▲	★												●				▲	★					▲				▲	●				
Sulphur									▲											★	●														★			
Tin		▲	●	★		★	▲			●											▲	▲	★	●									★	●			
Tungsten	●	●		●		●	★			★											●									●			▲		●			
Vanadium																						●					★							★		★		
Wool	★	★		▲	▲			▲	▲	●				▲	●			●	▲			▲			▲		▲							●		▲	★	●	
Zinc		★					●	★		▲				★							●	▲	★		▲	▲	▲		●		▲	▲	▲		▲	★	●		●

*"World Production of Raw Materials" for year 1938. The great undeveloped reserves in many countries are not indicated since the chart refers to production only.

Note that the above table does not indicate the resources of the nations mentioned. It shows the use of resources, as the figures for actual production in a prewar year, 1938, bring us the evidence. Very few nations are as nearly self-supporting as is the United States, but even we are under the necessity of importing many essential materials.

Upon such a world, man has created nations and has drawn fixed boundary lines. Some nations, such as the United States and the Soviet Union, have riches of many kinds. Others have few. No nation is able to supply all its own needs, but some are more self-sufficient than others.

Even the United States found this situation serious in time of war. We became acutely conscious of our lack of rubber, tin, quinine, and a few other commodities. We have had some experience with the peacetime results of our shortages. A few decades ago, the price of rubber, under control of a British syndicate, rose to mountain heights in the United States. Full and absolute control of its raw materials by any nation is likely to be a disturbing element in the world. The Atlantic Charter suggests that no nation should have the power to refuse to share on equal terms with other nations that are prepared to buy raw materials.

Some picture of the uneven distribution of resources may be gained by examining the chart on this page. Note particularly the number of stars set against the names of the great nations of the world. Great Britain has plenty of coal, but a full supply of no other material. Prewar Germany, also, lacked everything but coal. France has coal and iron ore—a fortunate combination—but little else in sufficient amounts.

On the other hand, the charts of the United States and the Soviet Union are generously studded with stars. Of the minerals listed as essential, the United States has grave shortages only in tin and in the alloys needed for steel. The most uncomfortable blank for the average American is that denoting absence of rubber.

Those who are pondering the future of Japan will note that the chart for that nation contains not a single star. What future can we devise for a nation of some 70,000,000 people which has not a single important raw material in plenty?

Iron and Steel

At the present time, steel is the absolute essential of an industrial nation. Steel, however, is not a simple matter. To have a thriving steel industry, the nation must have access to iron ore, to coking coal, to manganese, and to the various ferroalloys, without which the finer grades of steel cannot be made.

Iron ore—In prewar days, the United States produced 36 per cent of the world's iron ore, while western Europe produced 38 per cent. Ore reserves in the regions that have been mined for a long time will not last forever. Great new deposits in Brazil, China, and northeastern Canada may

be developed next. The world will have all the iron it will need for many years, but, to an increasing degree, the ore will have to be transported to distant lands for smelting.

Coal—Of the large nations, the United States, England, and Russia have coal to meet their needs. South America is almost without coal. Northeastern China has adequate supplies, but Japan has little. The postwar readjustments of the map of Europe—Upper Silesia and the Rhineland, in particular, will shift control of valuable coal deposits.

Manganese—About 14 pounds of manganese is needed in the making of every ton of steel. It purifies the mixture and is also used as an alloy to toughten the steel. The United States has deposits of low-grade manganese ore. Most of our supply is imported from the following producers:

Russia	31%
Gold Coast	17%
South Africa	16%
Brazil	11%
Cuba	10%
India	10%
Others	5%

This list indicates the parts of the earth's surface where this valuable ore is concentrated.

Chromium—This alloy is used to harden steel for armor-piercing projectiles and for plates that must resist shock. It is also used for rustless steel and for refractory bricks to make furnace linings. We import practically all our chromium. Some 37 per cent of it has come from South Rhodesia in Africa, and the rest from Cuba, South Africa, and Greece.

Tungsten—Tungsten has the highest melting point and the greatest elasticity of all metals. It is used as an alloy in steel for high-speed machine tools. China and Burma have been the world's greatest producers, with the United States third. We, however, do not have enough for our needs and must import vast quantities.

Nickel—This mineral is one of those highly concentrated materials which illustrate unequal distribution. A little is found in Europe and in India. But the world's great deposit of nickel is in Canada, with a secondary bed in New Caledonia. Most of the world must import its nickel.

Tin—For food preservation, we have found tin essential, because it forms a thin, noncorrosive film over steel, and is used for what we call "tin cans." It is used in making solders, bronzes, and tinfoil, and it is an important ingredient in type metal. Nearly two-thirds of the world's tin comes from Malaya and the Netherlands Indies and one-fourth comes from Bolivia. Before the war, most Bolivian tin came to us indirectly from European tin smelters, as there were few such smelters in Bolivia or the United States. During the war, we developed this industry.

Antimony—This metal gives hardness to lead and other metals, and is used in the making of storage batteries, type metal, and cable coverings. Production in the United States is negligible. The great deposits are in China, in Bolivia, and in Mexico.

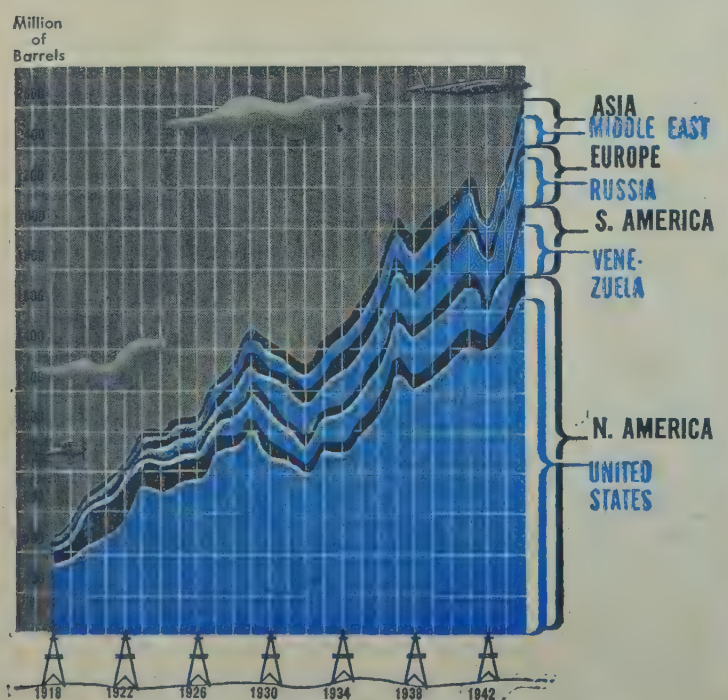
Other Materials

Rubber is so close to every American that he knows the facts. In 1940, South America produced 18,000 tons of natural rubber. Africa produced about the same amount. Mexico's guayule plant gave us about 3,000 tons. The total of these three is but a drop in the bucket. The great rubber plantations of the Netherlands Indies and Malaya are the great sources of the world's rubber.

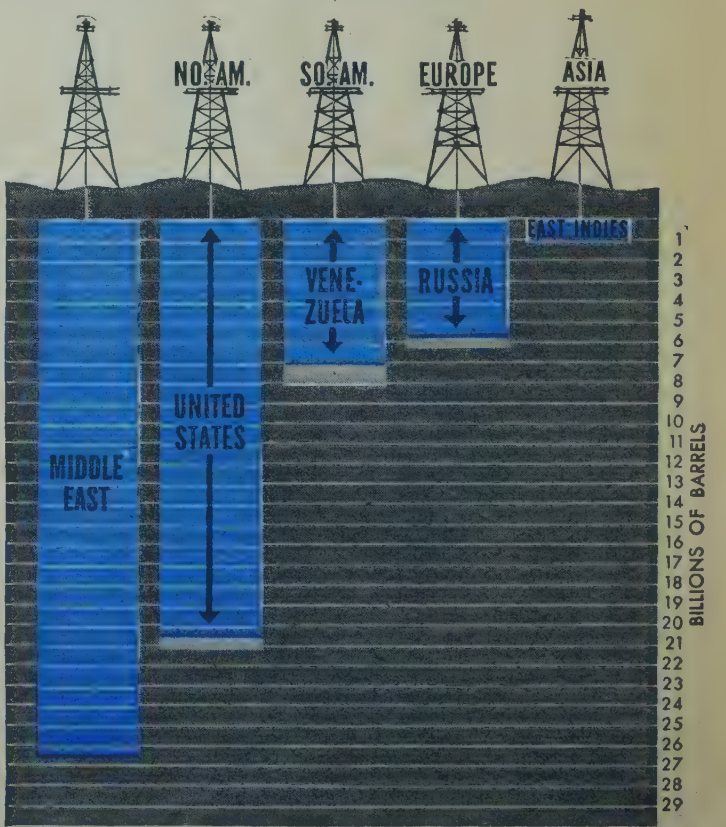
Copper is, next to iron, perhaps the most widely used metal. About 65 per cent of the world's production of copper is in North and South America. The United States produces more than 60,000 tons a month.

Oil has been high on the list of causes for international friction. There is great rivalry for control of important deposits. The chart on page 3 of this book indicates the distribution of the prewar output. The greatest reserves are probably to be found in the Middle East.

The chart below shows the world's crude oil production from 1918 to 1944. Within each continent, the principal producer is indicated. On the right is the geographic distribution of the world's proved oil reserves—the oil of which we are sure.



World Crude Oil Production from 1918 to 1944.



Geographical Distribution of World's Proved Oil Reserves.

The World's Land And People 2

The greatest problem of two-thirds of the human race is, "How can we get enough to eat?" It may be a matter of surprise for Americans to learn that millions of people live and die without ever having had enough to eat. The struggle for food, with many complications, may be the basis of most wars. For peace to be secure, more people must be freed from perpetual hunger.

We have seen on the preceding pages that the resources of the earth are very unevenly divided. The maps on this page not only provide more information on the subject of resources, but also bring in the distribution of the world's peoples. The first map shows where the world's population is located. It is clear that certain sections are overcrowded—Western Europe, India, China, and Japan, for instance.

The Population Map

This map shows some regions to have relatively small populations. Some are like the United States—not sparsely populated, but with room for millions more. There are regions, like Australia and Siberia, which have spaces where practically no one lives at the present time.

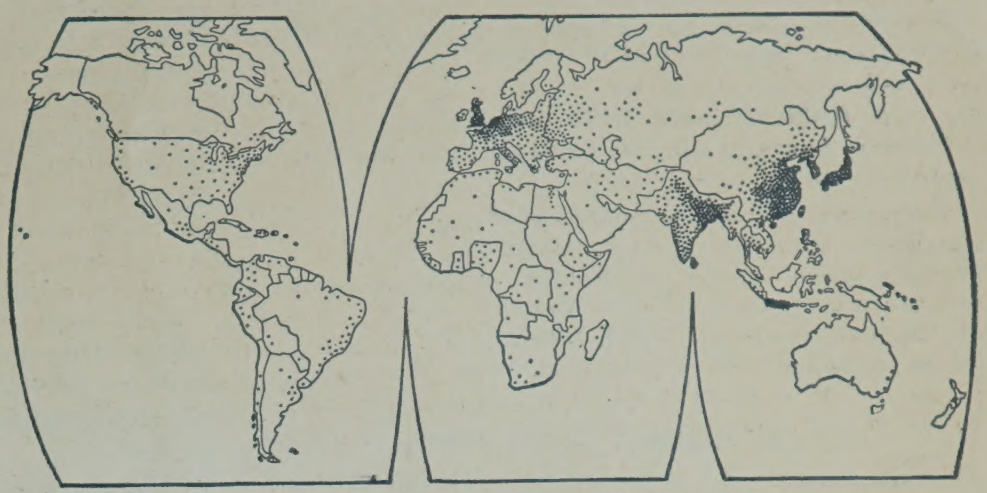
Why has the human race crowded into certain areas and left others almost vacant? The second map helps to give the answer. The greatest numbers of persons have settled in the most fertile areas. The regions of sparsest population are the regions of poor soil and unfavorable climate. Compare the two maps.

Some areas might easily feed more people. The United States is one. But the people of the United States do not want large numbers of immigrants for fear of lowering their living standards. Canada is another such area, but the Canadians are still willing to take immigrants.

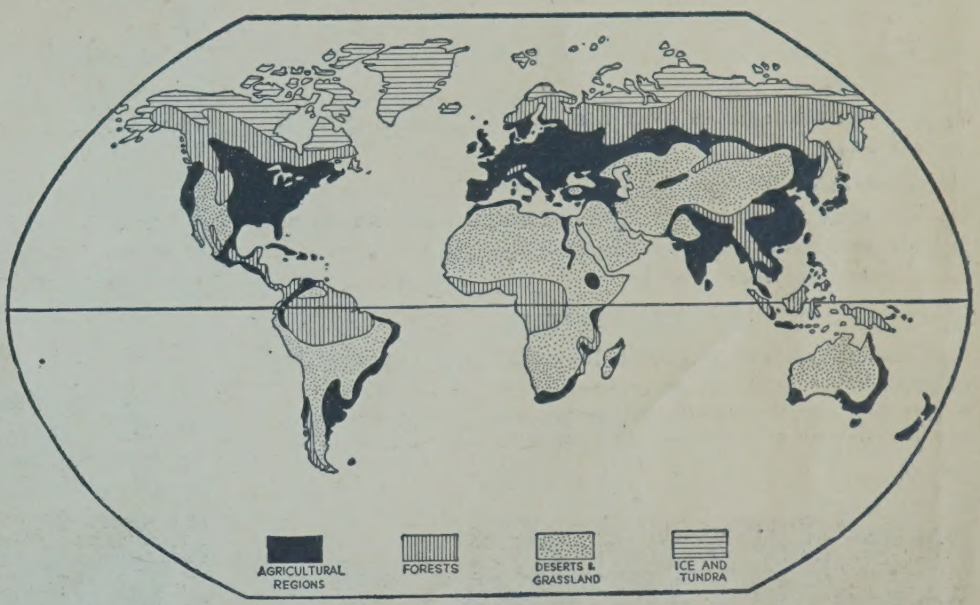
There are some areas—parts of South America, Africa, Siberia, and Australia—which are not first class, but which will probably soon be put to better use by mankind.

Food production is not the only factor which tends to make for a larger population. Industry attracts people. To be an industrial region and support a large population through manufacturing, an area needs coal and iron and some source of power, such as water power. Most of all, it needs coal and iron.

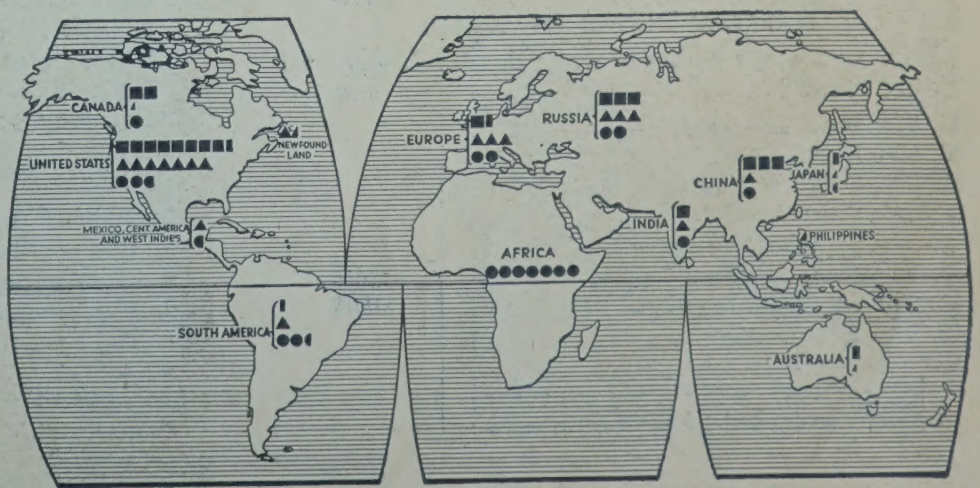
Our third map shows the principal sources of coal and iron. The great centers of population may come where both coal and iron occur together. Third and fourth-class areas are likely to have such a rating, not only because of climate and soil conditions, but also because they lack coal and iron.



WORLD POPULATION—*Each dot represents two million people.*



WORLD'S FERTILE AREAS—*What does soil have to do with population?*



WORLD'S RESOURCES—*Coal and iron are the most important.*

Let's Have a Quiz

One Hundred Geography Questions That Will Test Your Knowledge

Since we are so closely bound to the rest of the world, we should be pretty well acquainted with that world. A quiz will be fun. It will also be a good way to stir up our thinking.

Try to answer the hundred questions below. Then try the questions on your friends.

To save you the trouble of looking in various places for answers, a key is given on page 31 of this book.

NATIONS AND THEIR COLONIES

The flag of what nation flies over each of the following regions?

1. Morocco
2. Guam
3. Martinique
4. Antigua
5. Virgin Islands
6. Madagascar
7. Hong Kong
8. Barbados
9. Java
10. Hawaii
11. Midway
12. Singapore

RECENT CHANGES IN THE MAPS

13. What nation acquires most of East Prussia?
14. What nation acquires the southern half of Sakhalin?
15. What nation now has sovereignty over Manchuria?
16. What nation takes over the eastern part of prewar Germany?
17. What nation takes over the eastern part of prewar Poland?
18. What flag now flies over Formosa?
19. What nation now has the land about Lake Ladoga?
20. What nation is to have the Dodecanese?

WORLD CAPITALS

Name the nations of which the following cities are the capitals.

21. Bucharest
22. Canberra
23. Berne
24. Moscow
25. Quito
26. Sofia
27. Ottawa
28. Manila
29. Oslo
30. Belgrade
31. Prague
32. Ankara
33. Calcutta
34. Seoul

NARROW BODIES OF WATER

What two larger bodies of water does each of the following connect?

35. The Panama Canal
36. The Dardanelles
37. The Strait of Messina
38. The Suez Canal
39. The Strait of Dover
40. The Niagara River
41. The Strait of Magellan
42. The Kiel Canal

WHERE TO LOOK FOR IT

In what country or what specific area is each of the following?

43. Lake Ladoga
44. Algeciras
45. Koenigsberg
46. The Po River Valley
47. The Rhone River
48. Petsamo
49. The Oder River
50. The Ural River
51. The Yellow River
52. The Irrawaddy River
53. Jamshedpur
54. Buenos Aires
55. Istanbul
56. Trieste
57. The Saar Basin
58. New South Wales
59. Nigeria
60. Baku
61. Vladivostok
62. Dutch Harbor
63. Pago Pago
64. Bombay

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

In the case of each of the following nations, tell whether the product mentioned is present in abundance or whether most of it has to be imported:

The United States

65. coal
66. cotton
67. manganese
68. nickel
69. oil
70. tungsten

England

71. coal
72. cotton
73. wheat
74. pork

Russia

75. coal
76. manganese
77. iron
78. wheat
79. wool
80. zinc

Brazil

81. coal
82. cotton
83. cattle
84. coffee

Japan

85. coal
86. iron
87. silk
88. cotton

COMPARING AREAS

Maps are often deceptive. The ideas of relative sizes which we have acquired sometime in the past may be far from the facts. Answer the following questions, and then compare the maps of the regions mentioned. Which is bigger?

89. The Japanese Home Islands or the Philippine Islands?
90. Brazil or the United States?
91. Canada or the United States?
92. Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) or New England?
93. India or South America?
94. Germany (prewar) or Texas?

THE WORLD'S RIVERS

In which direction does each of these rivers flow for most of its length?

95. The Amazon
96. The Yangtse
97. The Lena
98. The Rhone
99. The Nile
100. The Ohio

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Pronouncing the Geographic Names

North America

Aleutian, ă-lū′shăn
Juneau, jōō′nō
Kodiak, kō′dyăk
Quebec, kwē-bĕk′
Manitoba, măn-ĭ-tō′bă
Newfoundland, nū′fŭnd-lănd′
Saskatchewan, săs-kăch′ē-wän
Yucatan, yōō′kă-tän′
Yukon, yōō′kŏn

Latin America

Antigua, än-tē′gwä
Asuncion, ä-sōōn-syōn′
Barbados, bär-bā′dōz
Bogota, bō-gō-tä′
Buenos Aires, bwā′nōs ī′rās
Caracas, kä-rä′käs
Caribbean, kăr-ĭ-bē′ăn
Chile, chē′lā
Ciudad Trujillo, syōō-dhädh′ trōō-hē′yō
Curacao, kōō-rä-sä′ō
Fonseca, fŏn-sā′kä
Guadeloupe, gwä-dē-lōōp′
Guantanamo, gwän-tä′nä-mō
Guatemala, gwä-tä-mä′lä
Haiti, hā′tĭ
Lima, lē′mä
Martinique, mär-tē-nēk′
Montevideo, mōn′tā-vē-dhā′ō
Panama, păn-ä-mä′
Paraguay, păr′ä-gwī
Puerto Rico, pwĕr′tō rē′kō
Quito, kē′tō
Rio de Janeiro, rē′ō dā zhä-nā′rō
San Jose, sän hō-sā′
Sierra Madre, sĭ-ĕr′ä mä′drā
Tegucigalpa, tā-gōō-sē-gäl′pä
Uruguay, ōō-rōō-gwī′
Venezuela, vĕn-ē-zwā′lä

Africa

Cairo, kī′rō
Casablanca, kä-sä-blän′kä
Dakar, dä-kär′
Madagascar, măd-ä-găs′kĕr
Mozambique, mō-zăm-bēk′
Nigeria, nī-jēr′ĭ-ä
Port Said, pōrt sä-ēd′
Sierra Leone, sĭ-ĕr′ä lē-ō′nē
Sudan, sōō-dăn′
Tananarive, tä-nä-nä-rēv′
Tanganyika, tăn-găn-yē′kä
Tunisia, tū-nĭzh′ē-ä

Near and Middle East

Anatolia, ăn-ä-tō′lĭ-ă
Ankara, äng′kä-rä
Bagdad, bägh-däd′
Baku, bä-kōō′
Dardanelles, där-dä-nĕlz′
Iran, ē-rän′
Iraq, ē-räk′
Istanbul, ĕ-stän-bōōl′
Khyber, kī′bĕr
Mesopotamia, mĕs-ŏ-pō-tā′mĭ-ä
Mosul, mō-sōōl′
Saudi Arabia, sä-ōō′dē ä-rā′bĭ-ä
Teheran, tē-hrän′
Tel Aviv, tĕl′ ä-vēv′

Western Europe

Aegean, ē-jē′ăn
Bologna, bō-lōn′yä
Calais, kä-lē′
Croatia, krō-ā′shä
Czechoslovakia, chĕk-ō-slō-vä′kĭ-ä
Dalmatia, dăl-mā′shĭ-ä
Danzig, dän′tsĭk
Dodecanese, dō-dĕk′ä-nēs′
Fiume, fyōō′mä
Genoa, jĕn′ō-ä
Koenigsberg, kû′nĭks-bĕrk
Leipsig, līp′sĭk
Marseilles, mär-sā′y′
Milan, mĭl′ăn
Nüremberg, nū′rĕm-bûrg
Oslo, ŏs′lō
Saar, zär
Silesia, sĭ-lē′shĭ-ä
Sofia, sō-fē′yä
Spezia, spä′tsyä
Split (Spalato), splēt (spä′lä-tō)
Stalingrad, stä-lĕn-gräd′
Trieste, trē-ĕs′tā
Trondheim, trŏn′hâm
Turin, tū′rĭn
Vichy, vē-shē′

Russia

Archangel, ärk′ān-jĕl
Bessarabia, bĕs-ä-rā′bĭ-ä
Brest Litovsk, brĕst lyē-tôfsk′
Crimea, krī-mē′ä
Dnepropetrovsk, d′nyĕp′rô-pyĕ-trôfsk
Donetz, dō-nyĕts′
Grozny, grôz′nĭ
Kamchatka, käm-chät′kä
Kharkov, kär′kôf
Kiev, kē′yĕf
Ladoga, lä′dô-gä
Leningrad, lyĕ-nĕn-gräd′
Lwow, lvōōf
Minsk, mĕnsk
Moscow, mŏs′kō
Mozhaisk, mô-zhä-ēsk′
Murmansk, mōōr-mänsk′
Nikolavev, nē-kô-lā′yĕf
Novgorod, nôv′gō-rôt
Novorossiisk, nô′vô-rô-sēsk′
Odessa, ô-dĕs′ä
Pripet, prē′pyät-yĕ
Riga, rē′gä
Rostov, rôs-tôf′
Sakhalin, sä-kä-lēn′
Sevastopol, syĕ-väs-tô′pôl′
Smolensk, smô-lyĕnsk′
Sverdlovsk, svĕrd-lôfsk′
Vladivostok, vlä-dē-vôs-tôk′

India and Southeast Asia

Akyab, äk-yäb′
Andaman, ăn-dä-măn′
Bangkok, băng-kŏk′
Bombay, bŏm-bā′
Cawnpore, kôn-pōr′
Delhi, dĕl′hī
Irrawaddy, ĭr-ä-wäd′ē
Jamshedpur, jäm′shād-pōor
Hyderabad, hī-dĕr-ä-bäd′
Karachi, kä-rä′chē
Lashio, läsh′ē-ō
Rangoon, räng-gōōn′
Tenassarim, tĕn-ăs′ĕr-ĭm
Timor, tē-mōr′

China and Japan

Chungking, chōōng′ kĭng′
Formosa, fôr-mō′sä
Hainan, hä′ē-nän′
Hankow, hän′kō′
Harbin, här′bĭn
Hokkaido, hôk′kī-dō
Honshu, hŏn′shōō
Hunan, hōō′nän′
Kobe, kō′bē
Kurile, kōō′rĭl
Kyushu, kyōō′shōō′
Mukden, mōōk-dĕn′
Nanking, nän′kĭng′
Osaka, ō′zä-kä
Paramushiro, pä-rä-mōō-shē′rō
Peiping, pē′ē-pĭng′
Ryukyu, r′yōō′kyōō′
Sasebo, sä′sĕ-bô
Shanghai, shäng′hī′
Shantung, shän′tōōng′
Sinkiang, sĭn′kyäng′
Szechwan, sā′chwän′
Tibet, tĭ-bĕt′
Tokyo, tō′kē-ō
Yokohama, yō′kô-hä′mä

Pacific Islands

Amboina, ăm-boi′nä
Batavia, bä-tä′vĭ-ä
Canberra, kăn′bĕr-ä
Celebes, sĕl′ē-bēz
Guadalcanal, gwä′dhäl-kä-näl′
Guam, gwäm
Hawaii, hä-wī′ē
Honolulu, hō-nô-lōō′lōō
Kwajalein, kwä′jä-lān
Mindanao, mĭn-dä-nä′ō
Pago Pago, päng′ō päng′ō
Palau, pä-lou′
Papua, păp′ū-ä
Rabaul, rä′boul
Saipan, sī-pän′
Samoa, sä-mō′ä
Sarawak, sä-rä′wäk
Surabaya, sōō-rä-bä′yä
Tarawa, tä-rä′wä
Tasmania, tăz-mā′nē-u
Truk, trōōk
Tulagi, tōō-lä′gē
Tutuila, tōō-tōō-ē′lä
Yap, yäp

Other Words

Chetniks, chĕt′nĭks
Chiang Kai-shek, chē-äng′ kī′shĕk′
Gandhi, gän′dē
De Gaulle, dē gōl
Haakon, hô′kŏn
Inonu, ē-nû-nü′
Jawaharlal Nehru, jä-wä′här-läl nā′rōō
Kuomintang, qwō′mĭn-täng
Soong, sōōng
Zhukov, zhōō′kôf

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